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Part One
Pages 1-8

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WILL MAKE NO REFORMS

Republicans Afraid to Enact Currency Legislation.

A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS MUST ACT

Speaker Reed's Followers Will Be Hopelessly Divided—Various Systems of Banking Under Discussion.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The protection of the gold reserve of the Treasury by the operations of the bond syndicate may postpone the absolute necessity of currency legislation beyond the long session of the new Congress, but the subject is certain to be discussed, and both parties are likely to have an opportunity to define their conception of a safe and elastic currency. Speaker Reed will be confronted at the outset by an embarrassing contest for the Chairmanship of the House Committee on Banking. The man who has given the greatest attention to the banking problem ever since he has been in Congress is Joseph H. Walker of Massachusetts. He has had a bill which he has been working over ever since 1890, if not longer, which he claims embodies the sum of modern wisdom on banking. It is an extremely complicated measure, and some of the Republican members of the House do not like either the bill or its author. Mr. Walker is pugnacious, obstinate, and determined, and he is seldom persuaded to swerve from his path by the arguments of his friends. The only occasion on which he did swerve, and was persuaded to support the Sherman silver law, brought disaster to the Republican Party, and justified Mr. Walker's frank admission that the Sherman law was simply a matter of "politics."

A serious competitor for Mr. Walker's place at the head of the Banking Committee is Henry U. Johnson, one of the two Republicans who succeeded in holding Congressional seats in Indiana at the time of the Democratic victory of 1892. It was amusing to those who understood the ambitions of the two men to watch their critical cross-examination of witnesses before the Banking Committee last Winter. Mr. Walker's chief purpose seemed to be to bring out the merits of his own bill, while Mr. Johnson questioned every witness with the skill of a criminal lawer with the apparent purpose of showing that no system of note issues could be better than that based upon securities, like the present national banking system. Mr. Johnson is nearly as much of a fighter in his way as Mr. Walker, but he has not made so many enemies in the financial discussion, because he has never been prominent in it until the hearings or last Winter. There is little probability that any scheme that either of these gentlemen can bring before the House will have any chance of enactment. The average Republican mind seems to be very much in the dark concerning banking, and all that can be gotten from most of them is the assertion that the national banking system is "the best in the world," and that if it isn't the best, it ought to be modified as little as possible.

The adoption of a scientific banking currency will probably have to be left to the next Democratic Congress, unless there is a rapid process of education in the Republican ranks. It is not yet known how much space President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle will give to this subject in their message and annual report this Autumn, but they certainly will not repudiate the essential principles which they laid down last year. Secretary Carlisle has very likely found occasion to modify some of the details of the measure which he then presented, but he is not likely to abandon the theory of a banking currency, secured by general assets, for the strait-jacket system of note issues based upon evidences of the public debt. One of the strongest objections of the bankers to the bill before Congress last Winter was the burden which was likely to be thrown upon the large and solvent banks to maintain the general redemption fund in case banks of small capital were allowed to be organized by men of straw in obscure sections of the country. A suggestion made by Secretary Carlisle at the time by a prominent Massachusetts Democrat, to give some guarantee of stability and good faith to the proposed note issues, was the requirement that a bank should show bona fide deposits equal to the proposed limit of note issues before it should be allowed to begin business. Objection might be made to this proposal in the South and West upon the ground that banks of issue must pave the way for deposit banking, and that an ample currency could be supplied in these sections only by permitting note issues against paid-up capital.

The subject of large central banks with branches has not yet received much attention here, but is likely to be considered before any banking law is put in definite shape. The system of branch banking might suggest at first the dangers of monopoly, but a little examination of the Scotch and Canadian systems would probably meet this criticism and show that branch banking was really the most economical and advantageous for a new country. The system has worked admirably in Canada, where there are only thirty-nine banks, with some 400 branches, and the arguments made for it are the greater economy in management of a branch, which enables them to be established in small communities; the advantage of keeping their cash reserve mainly in unissued notes of the central bank which cost nothing; the benefits of obtaining capital from other communities for local use, and the security afforded against losses in one locality by the profits of the central bank and of other branches. The recent failure of the Banque du Peuple of Montreal may be used to discredit the Canadian system, but it is only the second failure since the legislation of 1890, and there is no doubt that the notes of the bank are perfectly covered by the assets, and will remain at a premium until redeemed under the provision for 6 per cent. interest.

The advocates of a scientific banking currency are nowhere stronger than among the Boston bankers, and it is understood here that they will continue the fight begun last Autumn for the recognition of such a currency system by the Democratic Party. George Fred Williams, who made such a mark in his fight against free coinage in the Fifty-second Congress, will probably be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts this Autumn. He was one of the framers of the financial plank of the party last year, demanding a banking currency and the retirement of the greenbacks, and he proposes, if made the party standard bearer, to make this one of the issues of the campaign. The Democratic leaders in Massachusetts keep in close touch with the most advanced business sentiment there, and consultations frequently take place as to the best means of putting the party organization in the most progressive and sound position on financial issues. Charles C. Jackson, one of the leading brokers, who has made himself conspicuous by repeated appeals in the press for the retirement of the greenbacks, is a close friend of Secretary Olney, Assistant Secretary Hamlin, and the local party leaders and has done much to educate Boston public sentiment in the right direction. The Massachusetts Democrats feel a good deal of pride in putting themselves at the head of this movement, because they feel that it is in accord with the traditions of the Commonwealth to take the lead in important reforms.

Some of those who have been studying the financial outlook here regard the situation as more favorable to imports of gold and to high prices within the next few years than to any considerable losses of gold. They base their argument upon the large gold production of the world, the unusual accumulations of the yellow metal in European banks, the low rate of interest in London and Paris, and the demand for American securities. The United States, they point out, has been, since the passage of the Sherman law, a large exporter of gold. This net excess of exports reached $87,506,463 in the fiscal year 1893, $4,528,942 in 1894, and had already reached $32,943,537 at the end of May, 1895. These exports have more than equaled the gold production of the country, and left no annual margin for use in the arts or absorption into the currency. The conditions have now so changed that many observers believe that the current gold must also change and flow steadily toward the United States. The accumulations in the European banks were never larger than at the present time, and exceed by nearly 50 per cent. the reserve necessary to meet liabilities at the rate of one-third of the liabilities. This accumulation is accompanied by interest rates, which are so low that money on call has fallen in London to a fraction of 1 per cent. Much of the gold now in the custody of the European banks is believed to have been put there by depositors as a safer investment during the period of depression than loans at interest. Capital which cannot find employment is even more plentiful than its golden token, and a recent estimate puts the amount awaiting investment in London at £400,000,000, or $2,000,000,000.

There is a strong belief here, which is strengthened by the opinions of leading students of finance who have written letters to the Treasury officials, that the bulk of this capital, and most of the surplus gold, will soon come to the United States, enabling this country to settle a large portion of its obligations abroad by the transmission of securities, to employ labor, and develop industry beyond the capacity of American capital alone, and to permit steady gold imports in spite of an adverse balance of merchandise transactions. This quickening of industrial life, this flow of gold and employment of labor, are counted upon to raise prices beyond the minimum level of the period of depression by a much greater per cent. than after any period of depression since the war. The believers in this theory are not largely advocates of the quantitative theory of money, and do not pretend to argue that the mere arrival of gold, without the expansion of credit and of industry, would have any serious effect upon prices, but they maintain that the surplus of gold will be such that the silver men will no longer be able to prate of gold scarcity, and that increased confidence will be given to business by the strengthening of the gold reserve of the Treasury and of the monetary system of the country.

GOOD TIMES IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Senator Pettigrew Says So—He Refuses to Discuss the Silver Question.

BUFFALO, July 22.—President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Railroad and Senators Davis of Minnesota and Pettigrew of South Dakota were among the passengers on a steamer which arrived from Duluth today.

An effort to induce the Senators to talk politics proved futile. Mr. Davis said he was on a vacation for pleasure and had left business and politics behind.

Senator Pettigrew was somewhat more communicative, but carefully evaded committing himself. He said:

"Everything in my State looks favorable for good times. The taking of the tariff off wool hurt us at first, but then more attention was paid to cattle raising. It is a great and growing industry in South Dakota, and with the enormous crops this season the people are quite prosperous."

"How does McKinley stand in your State?"

"How does McKinley stand in your "How does Reed stand?"

"Reed is a strong man out there. In fact he's strong with all Republicans."

Neither of the Senators would talk on the silver question.

DEFEAT FOR SENATOR COGGESHALL

His County's Republican Committee Fails to Give Him a Hearing.

UTICA, N. Y., July 22.—The Republican County Committee to-day designated Aug. 10 as the date of holding the caucuses. Senator Coggeshall's supporters wanted the caucuses held two weeks later, and made a motion to that effect. They were beaten by a vote of 25 to 14. This is considered most significant, and indicates that the fight against Coggeshall has the indorsement of the leaders. Senator Coggeshall was present, hoping to be invited to speak, while many of his admirers were present to cheer him. They were badly disappointed when no opportunity offered, and came out of the meeting somewhat dazed to think it had all been done so suddenly.

FONDA, N. Y., July 22.—The Republicans of Montgomery County this afternoon elected W. Bartow Dunlap of Amsterdam as delegate to the Judicial Convention of the Fourth District, to be held at Lake George Thursday. Mr. Dunlap is in favor of Judge McLaughlin of Essex County for Supreme Court Judge.

A Protest Against Bullfighting.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—"In the hope that you will use your good offices to avert a National scandal, and recognize the great moral sentiment of a law-abiding people," is the plea made by William Hosea Ballou, Vice President of the American Humane Association of New-York, in a letter asking Secretary Carlisle to prevent the importation into this country from Mexico of "sundry bulls and torreadors" for the purpose of bull fighting exhibitions at the Atlanta Exposition. Mr. Ballou says such importation is contrary to law, and he warns participants that they will be prosecuted by the New-York Society. He expresses the hope that the society will not be compelled to proceed to this extremity.

D. O. Mills Invests in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 22.—A New-York correspondent says in a local paper that D. O. Mills has, during the past week, become the possessor of enormous interests in this city. The correspondent further says that Mr. Mills stated that in his opinion Buffalo is destined to be the third city of importance in the United States—that her position is absolutely unrivalled, and that it is only a question of time before "Buffalo" will comprise the whole Niagara River water front as far as Suspension Bridge.

The Rev. Dr. Eddy Is Getting Better.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., July 22.—The condition of the Rev. Dr. D. C. Eddy of Brooklyn, who yesterday became ill while preaching in Union Chapel, is greatly improved. He was able to be about his cottage this afternoon.

NO WIND BLEW ON DECK

Yet the Ship Sintram Was Dismasted in a Remarkable Manner.

CAPTAIN UNABLE TO ACCOUNT FOR IT

The Clipper Was Going Lazily Along With All Sail Set When of a Sudden Came the Wreck to All Parts Aloft.

Capt. Woodside leaned back in one of the comfortable chairs in the office of M. F. Pickering & Co. yesterday and said he had never met with such an experience before. The experience he referred to was the dismasting of his ship, the Sintram, a Maine built clipper of many voyages and much renown among shipping folk. She came into port yesterday, 130 days out from Hongkong, and with a very curious circumstance recorded in her log.

The mishap there is recounted in staccato sentences. The chronicle sets forth with log book brevity that on June 23, when in a certain latitude, the Sintram was dismasted, no wind being felt on deck at the time.

Capt. Woodside supplied the missing details yesterday. He prefaced the account by saying that the spars of his ship were stout, and that the rigging was of Swedish iron wire and good. The canvas had given a practical illustration of its strength, and needed no eulogy on that score. The clipper, according to the narrator, had been put under every stich of cloth that she had, but even that immense spread of canvas was unable to give more than a four-knot speed, owing to the lightness of the draught which poured from over the starboard quarter. The sky was clear, with here and there a patch of cloud, and the sea was unruffled save for swirling catpaws.

The Captain came on deck shortly before noon prepared to take the noon observation. The ship was pushing languidly through the seas, leaving just the suspicion of a wake in the faint tracery of foam astern. The wind, or what little there was of it, was almost dead astern, and with yards laid square, and forward sails becalmed and drooping, the big ship slowly moved over the quiet seas.

A sailor's first impulse when he comes on deck is to send a glance to windward. Capt. Woodside looked in that direction, but saw nothing to excite suspicion, or even curiosity. While he was looking, the sails overhead were suddenly swollen by a rush of wind, and in another moment there was a mass of foam under the bows which was piled almost as high as the hawsepipes.

Orders to let go halyards and let sheets fly were shrieked out by the Captain and the officer of the watch. The crash of rending timbers came like an echo. The order was countermanded a second later by the one, "Look out for yourselves! Stand from under, men!"

The watch on deck, which had sprung to their feet, needed no further admonition. Spars and masts were tumbling about their heads, and they had all they could do to dodge the falling debris. The mizzentopmast went in the eyes of the rigging, or where the lower shrouds are made fast, and that spar, with its sails and yards, stretched itself along deck. Almost simultaneously, the Captain found it hard to divide the time, the maintopgallant and royal mast tumbled forward, with sails bellying out like balloons, and before the wreckage had reached the deck, another cannonlike report was heard from forward, and the maintopgallant mast pitched forward and landed on the forecastle deck.

The tumult aloft and the resounding blows dealt the deck by the falling wreckage brought every one of the watch below to his feet. The two watch officers who were below hastily scrambled up the companionway, to find their egress blocked by the heavy spars which had fallen on the deckhouse. When they finally found an opening and made their way on deck, the sky was clear, and, save for a heave, like the wash left by some titanic steamship, the sea was as smooth as when they had last seen it. But the ship was a perfect wreck aloft, and her decks were piled high with splintered yards and masts. Braces had been carried away by the falling spars and the few remaining yards swung first one way and then the other and seemed on the verge of tumbling to the deck themselves.

All hands were set to work repairing the damage. The day was Sunday, and the Captain said it was lucky that it was, else a number of men might have been lost. He explained that on other days the crew was kept at work in the rigging, which, like a lady's watch, is always in need of repair. There were several spare spars on board, and these were fashioned into shape by the crew and rigged in place of the broken masts.

Recurring to his first statement, the Captain said he had never seen or heard of anything like it before. There was, he asserts, no wind that was noticeable on deck, nor was there any warning of the outfly. It came out of an almost clear sky and left no impress on the sea. Summed up, the Captain does not know by what name to call it. It was not, he said, one of the dreaded white squalls which frequently attack mariners in much the same way, though their coming can be seen and they most always leave a mangled and tossing sea behind, which this one did not do.

Pugilist Schmidt Killed in a Fight.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 22.—A young Milwaukee pugilist, named Schmidt, is dead, as the result of a fight near North Milwaukee last night. It was a private affair, and quite a number of sports were present. Schmidt was hit and fell forward. The crowd saw he was dangerously hurt, and ran away. A doctor was summoned, and Schmidt was sent to the Trinity Hospital, where he died this morning. It is not known who his opponent was. No marks of violence can be found on the body, and it is supposed he died from shock.

A Still Seized at Coney Island.

CONEY ISLAND, July 22.—Deputy Internal Revenue Collector McKinney, and Chief Inspector Brooks, with a squad of police from the West Brighton Station, raided an illicit still in a cottage just in the rear of the Brighton Beach race track to-day.

Two men, who gave the names of Philip Kaufman and Michael Syder, were arrested. A pot with several gallons of sour mash was found steaming in a red hot range, and machinery capable of turning out forty gallons of whisky a day was seized.

Catboat Capsized, Occupants Saved.

QUARANTINE, S. I., July 22.—Capt. Herring of the revenue steamer Chandler, while lying at Quarantine this afternoon, saw a catboat containing two men capsize off Robbins Reef. He steamed to their assistance, picked them up, and brought them to shore. Capt. Herring returned the catboat to its owner, Mr. Lyndermeyer of Stapleton, S. I. The rescued men are Charles Anderson and Charles Waldie.

Served by The United Press.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., July 22.—The Morning Sentinel began on Saturday night last to receive the leased wire service of The United Press and the New-York Associated Press.

PACIFIC MAIL LABORERS STRIKE

Scarcity of Good Workmen in Panama, and the Canal Company Need Several Thousands of Them.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, July 22.—The strike at Colon and Panama continues.

The full force of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's island laborers have joined those of the railway company. Departures of steamers will be delayed indefinitely unless there be a compromise soon.

Good laborers are scarce at present, and the Panama Canal Company is empowered by its Directors to employ 6,000 men before the beginning of the dry season.

THREATS TO MOB A MOTORMAN

Richard Paulsen Run Over and Killed by a Brooklyn Trolley Car While He Was Kneeling upon the Track.

Henry Marrs, a motorman employed on the Sackett Street branch of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad system, was locked up in the Butler Street Station, Brooklyn, last evening, upon a charge of homicide. It was with difficulty that the police saved him from being mobbed by an infuriated crowd.

The trolley's victim was Richard Paulsen, twenty-seven years old, a butcher of 248 Hoyt Street, Brooklyn. He is the one hundred and fourteenth victim of the trolley system in Brooklyn.

Mr. Paulsen had a wife and two children, but, through the kindness of his brother Henry, they are now in Germany visiting relatives.

A horse and wagon belonging to Wechsler Brothers & Co., the Fulton Street dry goods merchants, was being driven through Hoyt Street at 6:40 o'clock last evening, by Frank Murray of 66 Chester Place. Behind the wagon was trolley car No. 106 of the Sackett Street line in charge of Motorman Marrs.

The motorman rang for the wagon to get off the track, and Murray turned his horse to one side; the horse turned, but went partially back upon the track again.

The car struck the wagon and upset it, taking off one of the hind wheels. Driver Murray and his helper was thrown out, but they escaped injury.

While the wagon was on its side the horse tried to run away. Several men held the horse's head, and stopped it.

A large crowd collected around the wagon and the car, and some one suggested that the traces should be cut in order to get the horse out of the shafts.

Richard Paulsen heard this remark, and seizing one of his butcher knives ran across the street. In order to get at the lower trace, Paulsen had to kneel upon one of the rails in the street.

At the same time Conductor Daniel Beattie, who lives at 1,431 Bergen Street, was on the street trying to see what damage had been done to the wagon. Motorman Marrs was on the front platform of the car, fixing the motor box, which had been knocked out of place by the collision. The front platform dashboard had been crushed in.

With Marrs's hand upon the lever the car suddenly shot ahead. In a second it was upon Paulsen. The car was quickly stopped. Paulsen was still under the wheels.

Paulsen could not be extricated until the car had been lifted. Jacks were obtained, and the car was raised, and then the body of Paulsen was taken out. He was dead.

A policeman jumped on the car and placed Motorman Marrs under arrest.

When it was learned that Paulsen was dead, the crowd threatened to assault the motorman, and they would have done so if the policeman had not ordered Marrs to go ahead.

Several men jumped on the rear platform, but the policeman chased them off.

It was found that Paulsen's left leg had been cut off, both arms were broken, his chest crushed, and his right foot smashed.

The motorman, when taken before Police Capt. Hardy, said that when he started the car the track was clear, and that Paulsen must have fallen under the wheels after the front of the car had passed him.

Spectators denounced this as a falsehood. Both the motorman and conductor were locked up. They will be arraigned before Justice Tighe to-day.

PART OF SINGLE ALLEY SUNK

Three Boys Were Thrown into a Sewer Drain —All Were Rescued and No One of Them Was Badly Hurt.

The caving in of a sewer under the passage known as Single Alley, in the most populous part of Cherry Hill, last evening, threw three boys into the drain among the bricks, dirt, and sewage, and gave rise to the report that there had been a large loss of life. All the children were rescued.

Single Alley is a passage running between a tenement house and a lot, upon which preparations are being made for a new factory at 40 Cherry Street. The alley is over 200 feet long, and extends through the block to Roosevelt Street.

The lot at 40 Cherry Street was formerly occupied by a tenement house. The house was torn down some time ago, and William Galway of 517 West Thirty-sixth Street was engaged to dig the cellar for a molding factory. His son, Edward, was the foreman in charge of the work, and had about twenty men under his charge. They had just left off work last evening when the side wall of the sewer under the alley, which had been weakened by the excavation, gave way. There were a crash and cries from the bystanders, as the pavement of the alley for a distance of twenty feet dropped out of sight.

Detective James McCrory of the Oak Street Station heard the crash from where he was standing in Roosevelt Street. He ran through the alley, and jumped into the sewer through the gap in the pavement. There he set about rescuing the children, who had been playing on the stones when they fell into the drain. He was assisted by Stephen Donovan, Thomas Hayward, Daniel Sullivan, and Edward J. Marshall, all of whom live near by.

Two of the boys who were rescued were taken to the Hudson Street Hospital by Dr. Sanger. They gave their names as John J. Burns, nine years old, of 27 Cherry Street, and James Ducey, ten years old, of 5 Batavia Street. Burns was suffering from a contusion of the thigh, and after it had been dressed he went home. Ducey had a scalp wound and an abrasion of the leg. He remained at the hospital.

The third boy, who had received a slight scalp wound, was taken to the Oak Street Police Station, where the wound was dressed. Before his name could be learned, he managed in some way to escape from the station house and disappear.

Intends to Lasso the Sea Serpent.

NORTHPORT, L. I., July 22.—James Kirby, an oyster dealer, has a scheme for the capture of the sea serpent which has been seen in Long Island Sound off Huntington Bay. His idea is to lasso it. Mr. Kirby lassoed a sea horse last week. He gave it to his friend, Thomas Kerrigan, the Brooklyn politician.

The oyster business will soon be over, and Mr. Kirby intends to start off on a week's cruise along the Sound to look for the serpent.

A Canadian Professor Drowned.

BURLINGTON, Ontario, July 22.—Dr. McGee, Professor of Medicine at Toronto University, was drowned in Hamilton Bay while bathing this afternoon. Prof. Parks, a lecturer in the university went to the assistance of Dr. McGee and was rescued unconscious, but will recover.

Killed by a Bicycle Collision.

ERIE, Penn., July 22.—George Lacey Stranahan, a student at the Buffalo Medical College, son of Dr. W. C. Stranahan, was instantly killed this evening in a bicycle collision.

The President at Gray Gables.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 22.—The President spent a part of the day down the bay fishing, and the remainder at home. Mrs. Perrine is still with her daughter.

SALOONS OPEN, THEY SAY

Messrs. Abbott and Dennett Criticise Sunday Excise Enforcement.

THEY WORK WITH DR. PARKHURST

Blame the Rank and File of the Police for All the Failures and Shortcomings.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS ARE SATISFIED

What They Say of the Showing of the Force In Closing Places During the Prohibited Hours.

Augustus W. Abbott, General Secretary of the City Vigilance League, at the head of which is the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, said yesterday that the Police Commissioners were being deceived as to the extent to which the rank and file of the department were enforcing the provisions of the Sunday excise law. A similar statement was made by Arthur F. Dennett, Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, of which the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst is the President.

According to Mr. Abbott, at least one-half of the saloons in New-York have been open every Sunday since the Police Board undertook to close them. According to Superintendent Dennett, last Sunday was "dry" in name only.

The City Vigilance League, which has local organizations in every Assembly district in the city, has been paying particular attention to the enforcement of the excise law on Sunday. Many of its members have been doing amateur detective work, and in a variety of ways it has been endeavoring to help the Police Board in shutting up the saloons on the Lord's Day.

Secretary Abbott wrote to President Roosevelt of the Police Board some time ago, commending the action of the board and asking him to get the Commissioners to inform the league how it could best aid in carrying out the law. In reply Mr. Abbott received the following letter from President Roosevelt:

July 18, 1895.

A. W. Abbott, Esq., Secretary, City Vigilance League:

The way you can help us is, in the first place, by getting your local leagues to take public action by upholding what we are doing. There is a ferocious antagonism to us, and we need the support, openly, if possible, through the press, of honest citizen. And in the next place, get your local assemblies to give us positive evidence as to the different saloons that are open, and also give us information as to the precincts where they are open, and to the precincts where the law is well enforced and those in which it is ilily enforced.

Yours truly, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

On the receipt of this letter, Secretary Abbott wrote to the twenty-eight district leaders of the City Vigilance League, asking them to publicly agitate and also to personally look after the enforcement of the law. The agitation has been briskly carried on. The branch of the league in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District met Saturday night and passed resolutions commending the Police Board and declaring in favor of the rigid enforcement of the Sunday excise law. Meetings of similar purport were held last night by the league organizations in the Twelfth and Sixteenth Assembly Districts, the one in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, Broome and Ridge Streets, and the other in the De Witt Memorial Church, Rivington and Cannon Streets. To-night the branch of the league in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District will meet at the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

"According to the reports that we receive from our district leaders," said Secretary Abbott, "the excise law is not being enforced on Sunday anything like as strictly as it should be after the emphatic orders given by the Police Board. At least 50 per cent. of the saloons have not been closed. The Police Board is not to blame. They have taken a fine stand. The trouble is with the rank and file of the department. This state of affairs is partly due to the depleted ranks of the patrolmen, and partly to the fact that the patrolmen are not cooperating with the Police Board as they should. In spite of all that has been said about 'dry' Sundays, the Sundays have not been very dry. Our district leaders have had trouble in a number of precincts with the police, even with the Captains and higher officers.

"We have had especial trouble in the Twelfth and Twenty-eighth Precincts, commanded, respectively by Capts. Westervelt and Schulz. Dr. C. D. Jones, our leader in the Twenty-eighth Precinct, has had several interviews with Capt. Westervelt, but the enforcement of the excise law has not been satisfactory. In that precinct the patrolmen have taken little notice of our complaints against saloons. Dr. Jones has finally complained to the Police Board, and I have received a letter from him in which he says his complaint is likely to put Capt. Westervelt on trial.

"The City Vigilance League is satisfied, after an investigation, that the Sunday excise law has never been enforced in Westervelt's precinct. Once I wrote to the Captain about a particular saloon. The next Sunday I found it closed, but the saloon nearest to it was open.

"As for Capt. Schulz of the Twelfth Precinct, we are satisfied he does not want to co-operate with us in enforcing the Sunday excise law. One of our members went to his station house and had an interview with him. The Captain snapped his fingers and said: 'I am doing the best I can.' Then we winked one eye. We get reports every Sunday of numerous violations of the excise law in his precinct.

"The league has also had trouble in securing the co-operation of the police in the Seventh Precinct, now under Acting Captain Brennan. I am informed by one of our men that a certain saloon in Brennan's precinct did a business amounting to $200 on Sunday, July 7. On Sunday, July 14, this saloon sold $129 worth of drinks. We have information to show that Acting Captain Brennan was very close to the neighborhood of that saloon on Sunday, and must have known it was open. The place is run by McMahon, and is at Division and Gouverneur Streets. That saloon on both the Sundays mentioned was open from Sunday, 5 A. M., to Monday, 2 A. M.

"The league has also had trouble in getting the police to stop gambling in Capt. Haughey's precinct, the station house of which is in West Forty-seventh Street. For several Sundays gambling was carried on in the presence of 1,000 persons in a vacant lot on the Stryker estate, Eleventh Avenue

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THIRTY LIVES REPORTED LOST

Silver City, N. M., Said to Have Been Destroyed by a Cyclone—Telegraphic Communication Cut Off.

DEMING, New-Mexico, July 22.—A terrible cyclone visited New-Mexico to-day.

The town of Silver City is said to be almost totally destroyed, and rumors reach here that thirty people have been killed.

The statement as to the number of deaths cannot yet be verified, as all communication with the town is cut off.

Couriers from the surrounding country have gone to get details, but it will be hard for them to reach Silver City, as all bridges have been demolished.

Silver City is the county seat of Grant County, in the extreme southwestern part of New-Mexico. It is reached by a branch of the Santa Fé Railroad, running from Deming. The town has a population of about 2,500. The chief business is the handling of cattle and mining products.

WILLING TO ASSIST IN SUICIDE

A Paterson Drug Clerk Said to Have Sold Morphine, Knowing His Customer Would Use It to Take His Own Life.

WORTENDYKE, N. J., July 22.—Tiemen Vanderbeek, fifty years of age, a baker, a native of Holland, committed suicide this afternoon with morphine.

Vanderbeek had recently repeatedly threatened to kill himself, and for this reason his friends kept a close watch upon him. This morning he told Henry Diephius, a neighbor, that he would be dead before night. Vanderbeek wanted to go to Paterson this morning, as he said, to buy poison to kill himself. He was accompanied by Rudolf Diephius.

The story of the suicide is told by Diephius as follows: "When Vanderbeek insisted upon going I decided to accompany him. Vanderbeek insisted on stopping at several stores for the purpose of buying poison, but I dissauded him. As we were passing Oates's drug store, on Main Street, Vanderbeek entered and asked the clerk for 25 cents' worth of morphine. I told the clerk not to give it to him, as he wanted it to kill himself with. The clerk then refused to give Vanderbeek the drug.

"He was very angry when he came out of the drug store, and said he would get poison elsewhere. In the meantime he had taken several drinks. We walked along the street for several blocks, when he entered Kent's drug store, and told the clerk he wanted morphine. I told the clerk not to give it to him as the man was drunk and wanted to commit suicide.

"The clerk only laughed at my warning and said to me 'Well, if he wants to kill himself he can do so and I will give him all the stuff he wants to do it with.'

"The clerk then put up in a box fifty one-eighth-grain morphine pills and gave them to Vanderbeek. Before he handed them to him I protested, but the clerk insisted upon making the sale. Vanderbeek took the box and put it in his pocket. As we passed Oates's drug store he went in and showed the pills to the clerk, saying that he got the poison, anyhow. While he was exhibiting the box to the clerk I tried to snatch it away, but was unsuccessful.

"As we were passing a saloon on the outskirts of the city on our way home, Vanderbeek insisted upon getting out of the wagon. He went to the rear of the saloon, and when he returned he told me he had taken all the pills. When we got home he insisted that I get out at my house, which I did. Shortly afterward he was found on the roadside in an unconscious condition and taken home. I learned of this a few minutes afterward, and hastily summoned Dr. Demund of Ridgewood, but Vanderbeek died shortly before the doctor arrived."

The clerk in Kent's drug store admits selling the fifty morphine pills to Vanderbeek. Kent also admitted that he kept no poison register in which to register the names of people purchasing poison. The State law prohibits the sale of poison to any one without a prescription.

Vanderbeek took his life owing to family and business troubles. His wife is now in Holland. He had been a heavy drinker for some time.

ALARM FOR A MISSING TELEGRAPHER

Patrick Tierney's Strange Disappearance from a Cable Office.

An alarm was sent out from Police Headquarters yesterday for Patrick Tierney, thirty-seven years old, who has been missing from his home at 231 Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, since Friday.

Tierney's disappearance was reported to the police by Thomas Donohue of the Long Island College Hospital. Tierney is the manager of the Cable Department of the American Cable Company, at 16 Broad Street, this city. He left his office at noon Friday, saying that he would be back in an hour. It is supposed that overwork unbalanced his mind, and that he wandered away while temporarily insane.

He was known to be a steady and careful man., His duties did not include the handling of the company's money.

An alarm was also sent out from Police Headquarters for Thomas Barrett, seven years old, who has been away from his home at 329 East Eighty-eighth Street since last Thursday. He left home for the purpose of taking a walk in the East River Park.

POISONED BY EATING CHEAP ICE CREAM

Half a Hundred Syracuse Children Are Made Very Ill.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 22.—As the result of eating poisonous ice cream, sold by an Italian vendor on the streets, fully half a hundred children in the northeastern section of the city were made ill yesterday.

That no deaths have occurred is probably due to the fact that the cream was purchased and eaten in very small quantities.

As it is, many of the children are still very sick, and the medical fraternity had a sort of headquarters on the Huntley tract yesterday afternoon.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS

San Francisco at Christiania—Columbia and Saratoga at Southampton.

CHRISTIANIA, July 22.—The United States cruiser San Francisco has arrived here

SOUTHAMPTON, July 22.—The United States cruiser Columbia is coaling here. The United States schoolship Saratoga sailed for Havre to-day.

Minister Arrested for Contempt.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 22.—Presiding Elder Crandall J. North of the New-Haven District, New-York East Conference, arrived here this afternoon, and was at once put under arrest in the contempt proceedings brought against him in the City Court. Bail was furnished, and Mr. North will appear in the court to-morrow.

The alleged contempt consisted in a statement from the pulpit in effect that the decision in a case before the City Court was practically made before the trial began.

The Utica Gold Mine Burned.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—The Utica Mine, at Angels' Camp, Calaveras County, has been destroyed by fire. No lives were lost. The mine is flooded. It is the most valuable gold mine in California. It is owned by Alvinza Hayward, W. S. Hobart, and Charles Lane.

Another Appointment by the Sheriff.

Sheriff Tamsen has appointed James Dunn of 110 East Ninety-sixth Street hall keeper in Ludlow Street Jail. Dunn was formerly Warden of the Tombs Prison.

DEFENDER IS SUPERIOR

Gave the Vigilant a Sound Beating Over a Triangular Course.

WON BY 9 MINUTES AND 17 SECONDS

The Victory Decisive and Shows the Supremacy of Herreshoff's Latest Racing Machine.

BREEZE WAS LIGHT AND AT TIMES FLUKY

Expert Yachtsmen Satisfied that Defender Can Hold Her Own with the English Yacht.

The Defender yesterday, in a light breeze and smooth sea, defeated the Vigilant 9 minutes 17 seconds elapsed time over a thirty-mile triangular course. Such a decisive victory over the Vigilant under conditions supposed to be favorable to the old cup defender was rather of a surprise, and a pleasant one, too, for all patriotic yachtsmen.

It is known that the Valkyrie is a veritable ghost in light weather, and now that the Defender has proved that she is by no means slow many who were fearful of the result of the cup races will rest easier.

The Defender was somewhat lucky yesterday in geting the best of different slants of the wind, and some allowance must be made for this. But she must be credited with certain disadvantages that kept her back. The Defender's sails do not set well yet. The jibtopsail shook considerably and hardly helped the boat any. The crew was slow in handling the sails. The men are strange to the boat yet, but as soon as they get used to her and the sails set better it is certain that she will defeat the Vigilant ten minutes over a thirty-mile course, under conditions similar to those which prevailed yesterday.

Can the Valkyrie do better? is a question that every one is asking. In the first race the Valkyrie sailed on the Clyde, she got miles away from the Britannia; but in the end was beaten, through running into a calm spot, and the Britannia's carrying a fresh breeze right up to the finish.

Judging by her performance in the race English experts claimed that the Valkyrie showed herself to be twenty-five minutes faster than the Britannia in a light breeze and smooth sea. This, too, is what George L. Watson, the designer, claims for the new boat. Twenty-five minutes in fifty miles is fifteen minutes in thirty miles, the distance the yachts will sail in the cup races.

In another race sailed in a nice, wholesail breeze, the Valkyrie beat the Britannia nineteen minutes over a fifty-mile course. This is equal to 12 minutes 40 seconds on a thirty-mile course.

Assuming that the Britannia and the Vigilant are equal, this would show that the Defender will have to be improved a minute or two yet to bring her equal with the Valkyrie. That she can be so improved there is no doubt. She looks as though she could carry a larger rig, and it is possible that when her new spars and new big mainsail, which will have 625 more feet than the present one, is used, her speed may be increased.

Mr. Iselin has got lots of work before him this Summer to tune the boat up, get her in perfect racing trim, and drill the crew so that it can handle her expertly.

From the showing yesterday, and comparing the Defender's work with that of the Valkyrie, with such data as is now at hand, yachtsmen of experience feel that the American boat can hold Lord Dunraven's cutter.

SETTLED THE QUESTION.

Vigilant Must Now Be Rated as the Second of Our Yachts.

The Defender yesterday settled the question to the perfect satisfaction of those who saw the race. She has beaten the best boat Americans had ever seen up to the time of the Defender's construction, in beating, running, reaching, and drifting. Hereafter the Vigilant will have to be known as the second-best boat in American waters.

The Defender has proved that she can beat her at every sort of sailing in which the Vigilant was supposed to be the finest craft afloat. Yesterday's race of thirty miles over the triangular course settled that beyond all question. The Defender defeated the Vigilant nearly ten minutes in the thirty-mile run, actual time, and beat her at least seven minutes when every possible allowance is accorded to the old cup defender. Just how she did it and where the superior points of her excellence in sailing were developed are told of elsewhere.

There was comfort enough in yesterday's trial in the simple fact, very satisfactorily developed, that the Defender will keep the America's Cup here for another year, to make every patriotic American thoroughly happy. The American eagle spread its wings and screeched its loudest yesterday afternoon when the final outcome of the race was made certain. That was after twenty miles of the race had been sailed.

The last ten miles of the run only served to make the result of the cup races to be sailed in September a "lead-pipe cinch," as the horse-racing men would put it. Many yachtsmen are certain that Lord Dunraven might just as well keep his new Valkyrie on the other side of the ocean as to go to the expense of bringing her over here.

The American eagle flew very high last evening, flopped its wings with unwonted sauciness, screeched defiance to the whole world without a particle of hesitancy, and felt certain that the British lion could not steal away the America's Cup that it has held for so many years as a sort of nest-egg. No one felt like stopping the screaming of the eagle. It had a perfect right to do all it wanted to.

Capt. Haff's Correct Prediction.

Just before the start for the race yesterday, Capt. "Hank" Haff, who sails the

FULLER'S NEW AERATED BREAD

is Everybody's Bread

Temperance people eat **FULLER'S NEW AERATED BREAD** because it is not made with yeast, which is a refuse of whisky.

Jewish people eat **FULLER'S NEW AERATED BREAD** because there is no lard in it.

Invalids eat **FULLER'S NEW AERATED BREAD** because it is easily digested.

Children eat **FULLER'S NEW AERATED BREAD** because it is sweet and wholesome, and they love it.

Physicians and learned men eat and recommend **FULLER'S NEW AERATED BREAD** because it is scientifically made.

Everybody can eat **FULLER'S NEW AERATED BREAD** because it is the healthiest, purest, and cleanest bread in the world.

Sold by all first-class Grocers in New-York and Brooklyn.

Fuller's New Aerated Bread Co.,

449-451 West 53d St., New-York.

every one would be satisfied with the outcome of the trial.

Capt. Haff made no mistake in his prediction, and he made no mistake in sailing the big cutter yesterday at any part of the thirty-mile trip.

When Commodore Brown's steam yacht, Sylvia, with the Regatta Committee on board, and the steamer Cepheus, on which the New-York Yacht Club members and their friends started for the scene of the trial race, it looked certain that there would be a good stiff breeze and a good trial race, that should bring out the weather qualities of the two sloops. That was before the two boats had gotten out of the harbor, where there was then—at 10 o'clock—a good breeze from the south'ard, and every indication that it was going to stiffen, and possibly develop into either a "half gale of wind" or "a blow."

Weather Promises Unfulfilled.

Unfortunately, the weather promises were as unreliable as some of the reports from a weather bureau, and neither the half gale of wind nor the blow developed. Instead, there was a lull in the breeze, finally something very near to an absolute calm, and only at the tail end of the race, breeze enough to ruffle the feathers of a barnyard fowl. As the Sylvia went ploughing on her way to the waters outside of Sandy Hook, she carried, for the information of passengers on excursion steamers and private yachts, the signal code letters "V C," which, according to the New-York Yacht Club code, meant Scotland Lightship as the starting point of the day's race.

Long before the Sylvia reached her anchorage, on a lines with the ship that marks the wreck of the old Scotland, the two big sloops, looming up over everything on the waters of the ocean, could be seen scurrying about, trying the sails and testing the rigging. Both stood up stiffly, and from a distance their great spread of canvas looked as if there was breeze enough to fill them and make them set snugly, and pull strongly for the trial of the day.

The shores of Sandy Hook and those of the rest of Jersey were plainly outlined yesterday, while on Saturday they were absolutely hidden in the mist and haze that prevailed. Through glasses a few persons could be seen on elevated points along the shore trying to watch the racers start on the journey that was to tell so much for good or ill to the Defender, which Messrs. Vanderbilt, Morgan, and Iselin had had built as a protector for America's Cup. One peculiarly and wordly sanguine idiot had taken up a station in a captive balloon, believing that he might possibly see something of the race from such a point, at least five miles from the yachts at the nearest point.

When the steamer Sylvia, which had the Regatta Committee on board, had got close enough for the skippers of the two racers to see the signals that the start was to be from Scotland Lightship, the tri-colored signal flag "T" was run up to notify them that the course selected for the day's races was the triangular one.

Triangular Course Signaled.

The signals for the compass course were then run up. They were "D, C, M," "D, F, S," and "D, B, F," these telling the skippers that the first leg of the course was to be a run southeast one-half south, to give the boats a chance to test themselves in reaching; that the second leg was to be sailed west-southwest, and the final one north one-half east, thus completing the triangle, and bringing the rival racers back to their starting place. The Sylvia was anchored on a line with the lightship when these latter signals were displayed.

All this time the Defender and the Vigilant had been cavorting about on the waters like a pair of race horses jockeying to try and "feel" of one another previous to entering on their struggle for supremacy. Both vessels were carrying only plain sails, the mainsail, topsail, and staysails; the Vigilant also having her jib set, while that of the Defender was caught up in stops.

Fewer craft were assembled at the starting point than on Saturday. There were a half dozen tugs plowing about and making a deal of fuss and noise. There were a score of sailing vessels, large and small, and about the same number of steam yachts, the largest of which was the Sultana. Others were the Embla, the Oneida, the Marietta, the Ituna, the Almy, the Marion, the Nada, the Vamoose, the Stella, the Halcyon, the Reverie, the Marguerite, and the Sylvia.

Mrs. Iselin Sails on the Defender.

People on these craft discovered that Mrs. Iselin was on board the Defender wearing a yachting suit of white duck, trimmed with blue; that Mr. Iselin was there also, and that the pink shirt of Herbert C. Leeds was as much in evidence as usual. W. K. Vanderbilt and E. D. Morgan were also on the yacht. So, too, was the usual assemblage of amateur yachting talent, and Capt. Hank Haff was at the wheel.

Incidentally, they saw a crew of sailors dressed in white and with knitted caps of black and red on their heads, this giving them a resemblance to a new sort of caterpillar as they crawled about the decks to port or starboard, as the exigencies of sailing required. But when work was to be done at setting or hauling in sails, they became human beings and thoroughly expert sailors.

Capt. "Charlie" Barr was at the Vigilant's wheel, Mr. Willard was close at his elbow in a suit of white duck, and George A. Cormack and a son of Latham Fish completed the party of excursionists on the Vigilant, for the crew of Scandinavians could hardly be called excursionists, judging from the amount of work they had to do during the day. They, too, were clothed in white and crawled over the decks and up and down the mast, looking like inch worms as they moved about, save when they, too, were tugging away at halliards or performing other duties connected with setting or taking in sails.

DISAPPOINTED IN THE BREEZE.

Spectators Who Had Hoped for a Sharp Race See a Procession.

There was a grand disappointment awaiting the excursionists to the racing course. The breeze had died away to comparatively nothing, the sea was smooth, and there was nothing promising in the way of a sharp race, but every indication of a tedious drifting match between the two big sloops. And but for the last leg of the race that was what the contest proved to be.

The sun poured down scorching hot rays on the heads of the excursionists, who could not find breeze enough to make the day on the water at all comfortable, but did find it very oppressive as the hours passed and it looked as if the race would be prolonged into twilight, and could possibly not be concluded at all.

There was an exemplification of the power of might over right at the outset of the contest which called for considerable disapprobation from the New-York Yacht Club members and their friends who were aboard the Iron Steamboat Cepheus, as they had been on Saturday at the first trial.

This incident was after the preparatory signal had been fired at 11:14, and while the yachts were waiting for the gun to be fired for the start. Capt. Barr of the Vigilant had succeeded in out-jockeying Capt. Haff for the windward position at the start. So successful had he been that he was just making for the starting line, ready to come about and hit it on the crack of the cannon. Capt. Haff saw his rival had the best of it, and, breaking out his balloon jib to get more headway, undertook to cut across the bows of the Vigilant.

Had Capt. Barr of the latter boat, who seemed from the Cepheus to have the right of way, held on his course, there would certainly have been a collision, the probable wrecking of one or both the costly sloops, and a possible loss of life. When Capt. Barr saw that Capt. Haff was determined to get the windward position by foul means if not by fair ones, he promptly luffed his boat sharply, put her nose up into the wind, waited for the Defender to cross the line, then came about and started on his course, 31 seconds behind the Defender, instead of a few seconds ahead of her, as he would have done but for the tactics of Capt. Haff.

The Vigilant's people at once ran up the red pennant of protest, but the Regatta Committee apparently did not see it, for there was no answering pennant from the Sylvia so far as could be seen. Later on, when the sloops had nearly completed the first leg of the course, the protest was renewed, this time with recognition from the Regatta Committee. This was the only unpleasant feature of the day's race, and Capt. Haff's conduct did not commend itself for sportsmanship.

After the little squabble over the start had been settled by Capt. Barr's surrender of his seeming rights in the matter, both yachts started off for what all the yachting sharps called a broad reach—that is, with the wind coming across the beam.

The Yachts in a Pretty Position.

The yachts then presented a beautiful sight, the wind filling the big balloon jib sails until each seemed to pull like a locomotive on the Empire State Express. But they had not sailed more than ten minutes before the wind began to die out. Wrinkles grew on the smooth surface of the sails, and they began to flap about and lose their shapeliness, while the two sloops rolled up and down and swayed about in the swell of the sea. There was little less dignity in their behavior than in that of the little fishing smacks, and the lumbering coasters and fishing schooners that were scattered about on every side, taking advantage of the run of bluefish to pick up a cargo to satisfy the appetites of yachtsmen and landlubbers as well later on.

With the shift of the wind there was a shift in the sails and in the sort of work for the yachts to do. Spinnakers were broken out, and thus the wind was caught in a big canvas funnel, and helped to push the racers over the sea, whose roll was shown by the breaking of the waves against the bow of the Vigilant in particular as she bumped on her weary way in what had already come to be a stern chase.

A Lull in the Breeze.

When everything seemed to be going on well, with every prospect of an interesting race, the fickle wind gave out, and there came a slump in the racing and a thump to the hopes of the enthusiasts who were looking for a race instead of a procession. The flags on all the steamers gave up any attempt to float, and wound themselves about the sternposts. The club and private signals at the peaks of the masts hung limp and lifeless. The sails of the fishermen's boats flapped idly back and forth, as if they were thoroughly disgusted with their life on the ocean waves and the pulling about of such ugly craft. Plebeian smacks and patrician steam yachts alike rolled in the trough of the sea, and everywhere, save on the racers, it was dull, lifeless, uninteresting, and oh! so hot.

It didn't last much longer than ten minutes, this bit of almost absolute death in life, this lull in the battle, yet while every one else was whistling for a breath of air the sailors on board the two racers managed to corral a little in their immense spread of canvass from somewhere, and the sails stood comparatively stiff and rigid, while all else was as limp as a wet dish rag. The skipper managed to find enough wind to keep the racers on their course so they didn't drift down to New-Jersey or over to Long Island. That was all.

An Hour of Listless Watching.

Along toward noon the breeze came up a bit and the spectaros began to take a trifle more interest in life, though they were pretty sure that there would be no race and that the day's outing would be wasted. Then there followed nearly an hour of listless watching and waiting, and of praying for some sort of a wind to come from somewhere, even if it was a cyclone.

A big sigh of relief went up from those on the Cepheus who had not gone disgusted to their lunch when a few minutes before 1 o'clock the Defender swung around the red flag that told that the first leg of the race had been successfully completed. The watchers managed to catch the exact difference in time between the Defender's graceful sweep around the flag and that of the Vigilant. It was 2:07. They knew, too, that the Vigilant had 31 seconds the worst of the start, and, having figured out that the Defender had an actual lead of 1:36, bouillon, salads, cold meats, and champagne occupied their attention until the beat to windward over the second leg of the course was well under way.

Vigilant Continued to Lose Ground.

Vigilant seemed to lose ground in the run that was made over toward the wicked village of Long Branch and the godly Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. A few of the most enthusiastic among the yachtsmen, finding the breeze was freshening, staid where they could see the yachts, could watch the tacking and the splitting of tacks, and could see the white-clothed sailors on the Defender try to push her along toward the second mark, while the Vigilant's crew were doing all in their power to keep Vigilant from losing distance and caste at the same time.

But, in spite of all the efforts of Mr. Gould's blond sailors, the Defender kept creeping away and widening the distance between the two boats. Eighths of a mile grew into quarters, quarters into halves, and halves into miles in that beat to the shore, and the excursionists began to interfere with the sailing of the Vigilant as she fell further and further behind her rival.

Capt. Haff did not overstand the mark this time, as he had done on Saturday, but made it handily, and had had started away on the long reach to the finish, now with a good breeze to help him, with a lead of 7 minutes and 39 seconds over the Vigilant.

The committee's boat Sylvia did not wait to take the time of the Vigilant, she was so far behind, but steamed away to Scotland Lightship to take the time of the finish. All but the fastest of the steam craft followed her example, and the Vigilant had to turn the second mark and square away for home neglected and alone, like the novice in his first match game over the golf links.

There was now no doubt about the final outcome of the race. The Vigilant was badly and decisively beaten. The only interest left was to determine how badly. Then there was a run up the Jersey coast to find out.

Long before the Cepheus could get there a faint cloud of steam from the whistle of the Sylvia, followed by a chorus of tooting whistles and the cracking of the cannon on the yachts, told that the Defender had crossed the line at 3:45, a splendid and an easy winner of the second of the trial races. The Vigilant came along 9 minutes 17 seconds later. She, too, got a cordial welcome home, for she had made a game and a good race.

There were three excursion boats and half a dozen tugs added to the fleet to see the finish, and when the Vigilant had left Scotland Lightship, all, thoroughly tired out and well burned by the scorching rays of the sun, started for the city, thanking heaven for the breeze that now blew refreshingly.

Among those on the Cepheus were Louis Q. Jones, J. A. Rodgers, United States Navy; James C. Ayer, J. M. Strong, H. M. Dombaugh, United States Navy; Charles A. Cheever, J. L. Martin, Miss Bowen, Miss Eldridge, Stanford White, G. B. Fiske, Edward Bement, Charles Tobias, Thomas G. Condon, A. C. Clarkson, Duncan F. Elliott, George Trowbridge, Henry F. Noyes, J. L. Mott, Jr., Thomas Fessenden, Charles Greer, Robert Rutherford, Arthur Burtis, United States Navy; H. C. Wintringham.

De Lancey A. Kane, W. T. Sewell, Gen. W. D. Whipple, C. C. Clark, D. Le Roy Dresser, James B. Ford, Albert Darling, Martin J. Keogh, L. H. Smith, Sir Roderick Cameron, Miss Cameron, A. B. Jones, Gen. G. H. McKibben, A. Cary Smith, M. R. Schuyler, E. J. Anthony, the Rev. Richard Cobden of St. Mark's Church, H. D. Tiffany.

Capt. Peter Tuttle, Gen. P. Buchanan, C. Van Nest, John C. Barron, L. M. Lawson, Le Roy Fales, Capt. Frederick Rodgers, United States Navy; R. S. Bowne, William Maurice, D. Le B. Willard, Dr. W. B. Morton, ex-Commodore H. S. Hovey, and Fred Adee.

POMMERY "SEC"

and

CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

Owing to its rare Excellence commands a higher price in England than any other Champagne.

HOW THE RACE WAS SAILED.

Defender Beat Her Opponent on All Points of Sailing.

When the preparatory signal was fired from the flagship Sylvia, at 11:14 o'clock, the wind was light from the west-southwest. The sea was smooth. The first leg was to be a broad reach, the second a beat, and the third a run.

The two yachts manoeuvred for position, keeping to the northwest of the line. Both had their big club topsails set. The Vigilant carried her jib and staysail and had her big balloon in stops. The Defender had her balloon jib topsail and staysail in stops. After sailing about for some eight minutes, both came down toward the line. The Defender was leading, with the Vigilant close astern, both being on the starboard tack.

The Defender kept on until near the lightship end of the line, when she eased off her sheets, broke out her balloon, and ran down to cross the line, trying at the same time to cross the Vigilant's bow.

The Yachts Nearly Collide.

The Vigilant kept right on, and for a moment a collision looked inevitable. The Vigilant had the right of way, but the Defender would not give way for her. Rather than smash the two boats up, Mr. Willard luffed the Vigilant and she hung in the wind until the Defender was clear; then, easing off her sheets, she came down to the line, several lengths astern of the Defender. If she had not been forced about, the Vigilant would have crossed the line first and with the gun, but, as it was, she got the worst position and was outtacked all through the race.

Defender Starts Off in the Lead.

The Defender crossed the line at 11:25:30 and the Vigilant at 11:26:01. Immediately after crossing, the protest flag was hoisted on board the Vigilant. The Vigilant's balloon was much larger than that of the Defender, both were drawing well, and the Defender apparently drew a little ahead. After sailing for twenty minutes the wind hauled more to the westward, and the Vigilant, taking advantage of it, set her spinnaker to starboard. The wind was just strong enough to fill it out, and she closed up on the Defender.

The Defender's spinnaker was set a minute after the Vigilant's, but she did not do so well as the crack boat of 1893, her main sheet very often dragging in the water.

At 12:10 the wind shifted again more to the south'ard, and the Defender took in her spinnaker and trimmed in her main sheet. She began to improve her position at once. The Vigilant held on to her spinnaker two minutes longer, and then took it in. The wind was then fresher than it had been so far during the race, and the two yachts made good headway to the first mark.

Turned the Mark Like a Top.

The Defender took her balloon in some time before reaching the mark, and then, hauling on the wind, turned round like a top. The Vigilant carried her big sail as long as she possibly could, but made a poor turn owing to her tacking so slowly.

The Defender turned the mark at 12:37:01. The Vigilant's time was 12:50:08. The elapsed time of the two boats from the start was: Defender, 1:31:31; Vigilant, 1:33:07, so that on the ten miles of practical running in light weather the Defender had beaten the Vigilant 1 minute 36 seconds. The Defender had averaged a little over six miles an hour.

TEN MILES TO WINDWARD.

The Defender More than Five Minutes Better than Vigilant.

Small jib topsails were set as soon as they hauled on the wind. The course was west-southwest, and it was hoped that it would be a beat. The fluky wind, however, had hauled, and it looked as if the yachts could lay their course on the starboard tack.

The wind, however, soon headed them off again, and they had very nearly ten miles of beating. The breeze was freshening, and the two yachts were heeling considerably. They were traveling fast, too, and the Defender was leaving the Vigilant. The freshening breeze helped the leading boat, but as soon as the Vigilant struck it she made good headway. This fresh breeze lasted for about half an hour, and then it died out again, and the boats made slow progress.

At 1:40 o'clock both tacked, standing off shore, and it was easily seen that the Defender had increased the distance between the two boats. This tack was held just nine minutes, and then both went about again.

Defender Gains on Each Tack.

At each tack the Defender gained perceptibly on the Vigilant. She spun around like a top, and kept moving ahead all the while. The Defender had a little breeze that she seemed to be carrying along with her, while the Vigilant was in the doldrums. Her sails hung like rags on her spars for several minutes. Finally, the Vigilant caught the breeze, and she began to go ahead. The crews of both yachts were put to leeward to make the boats heel more.

At 2:27 the Defender made a short board to port, but came about again at 2:30, having worked well to windward of the Vigilant.

Vigilant in Hard Luck.

The Vigilant held on to the starboard tack, those on board apparently realizing that she lost considerably every time she went about. She was in hard luck, however, for at 2:42 the wind hauled to the westward and the Defender, tacking at once, was able to ease sheets and run down on the second mark. It was several minutes before the new wind reached the Vigilant, she being the leeward boat, and then sheets were eased off, and, with a good rap full, she stood for the mark. The Defender turned at 2:50:11, and the Vigilant at 2:57:50. The elapsed times of the two yachts on the thrash to windward were: Defender, 1:53:10; Vigilant, 1:58:42, so that the Defender had beaten the Vigilant 5 minutes 32 seconds on the second leg of the course.

In the light, fluky wind the Defender had made the ten miles to windward at the rate of 5½ miles an hour, or a mile in 11 minutes, remarkable traveling considering the lightness of the wind. Her jib topsail bothered her considerably on this leg; it fluttered and shook all the time, and will have to be recut before it fits and draws properly.

CLOSE-HAULED TO THE FINISH.

On the Point of Sailing the Defender Was Good.

The wind had freshened considerably. It was blowing about fifteen miles an hour, and was from the west-northwest, so that the yachts had to sail close-hauled by the wind. Main sheets were flattened down, and the racers shot through the water at a great rate.

The Defender heeled more than she had at any time during the race, and showed considerable of her bright bronze underbody, which glistened in the sun. She slid through the water very easily, however, making very little bow wave, and leaving very little disturbance in the water behind her. The Vigilant, on the other hand, carried quite a bone in her teeth, and a big wave was rolling along behind her.

Only the fastest of the steamers could keep up with the Defender, and those that had waited to see the Vigilant turn could not get to the finish line in time to see the Defender cross.

Defender's Fast Sailing.

On went the victorious Defender, fast leaving the Vigilant behind and seemingly traveling as easily as possible. It hardly looked as though she was being driven, she traveled so easily.

Two years ago every one thought that on this point of sailing the Vigilant had reached the limit of speed, but here was the new boat in a comparatively light breeze going through the water at the rate of a mile in five and a half minutes.

"If the Valkyrie can beat that," shouted one enthusiastic yachtsman, "then she must be a wonder, and she will be justly entitled to the cup."

The Defender crossed the finishing line at the Scotland Lightship at 3:45:00. She was greeted with guns from all the yachts, and tooting of whistles from all the excursion steamers and tugboats. After crossing the line she headed for the harbor. The Vigilant crossed the line at 3:54:48 and she headed at once for the point of the Hook.

The Defender had made the last ten miles in 54:49, while the Vigilant had taken 56:58.

Each Boat's Performance Remarkable

The performance of each boat was a remarkable one. The Defender had beaten the Vigilant two minutes and nine seconds. She had made the entire leg by the wind at an average speed of a fraction less than a mile in 5½ minutes, while Vigilant's average time was a fraction more than 5½ minutes.

The Defender's tender, Hattie Palmer, and the tug Atwood ran alongside the successful yacht. The club topsail was taken down, and a line was taken from the tug. It was one of the lightest tows the Atwood ever had. The Defender carried her mainsail and jib, and the hawser between the tug and the yacht was never taut. When she arrived off Bay Ridge the sails were all lowered and everything was made snug. Then the Atwood towed her up the bay through the East River to New-Rochelle.

The Vigilant sailed round the point of the Hook, and anchored in the Horseshoe, where she made snug for the night. The table is as follows:

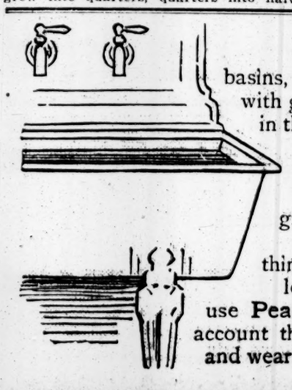
Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Defender	11:25:30	3:45:00	4:19:30
Vigilant	11:26:01	3:54:48	4:28:47

The Defender defeated the Vigilant 9 minutes 17 seconds elapsed time. She probably has to allow the old boat between two or three minutes.

The races yesterday and Saturday were preliminary races only, and while the Defender displayed her worthiness to meet Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie III., it will not be until the trial races are sailed, about the middle of August, that the cup defender will be officially named.

Under the conditions of the deed of gift of the America's Cup the trial races must be held open to competition by any American-built yacht of the requisite dimensions. Three races will be sailed on alternate days, over practically the courses of to-day's and Saturday's races.

In all probability the trial races will be in the week beginning Aug. 11. Meanwhile, the Defender and the Vigilant will meet in races off Newport for the Goelet Cup, and at Glen Cove, and elsewhere. Every opportunity will be taken advantage of to stretch sails and tune up the Defender.



Your sink,

basins, tubs, etc., never become clogged with grease, if the washing that's done in them is done with **Pearline.**

A small matter, perhaps—but remember that **Pearline** saves trouble and annoyance in a great many just such small matters. And the truth is that these little things alone ought to be enough to lead any quick-witted person to use **Pearline**—even without taking into account the **big** things, the saving in work, and wear and tear, and time, and money. 478

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THE GREAT MOISTURE ABSORBENT

"HUMIDINE"

Keeps Refrigerators dry and sweet, preserves meats, butter, milk, etc., economizes ice, removes "refrigerator taste" and odor. Sold by grocers and druggists. PENNA. SALT MFG. CO. Also, Mfrs. Lewis' 98% Powdered Lye, Philadelphia.

The Vigilant will also tune up for the trial races, and, as she has only been beaten by the Defender in light winds, there may be some lively races in stronger winds, and with a better showing for the Gould boat.

IN LIGHT WEATHER A WONDER.

Mr. Willard Thinks the Defender Is a Great Boat.

After the Vigilant came to an anchorage inside the Horseshoe, Mr. E. A. Willard was seen. He said, in answer to a question as to what he thought of the Defender:

"She is a great boat. In light weather she is a wonder."

"What is the protest which you made just after the start?"

"It would not be courteous to the Regatta Committee to make public the protest before the committee receives it. I will say this, however: All rules of yachting were violated."

"Was the race to-day a fair test of the two boats?"

"Well, I think the Defender got considerable advantage in the shift of the wind on the second leg. It helped her materially. The Vigilant was also very much interfered with by the steamers which accompanied the fleet. I had no idea how much interference there is from this cause, as I never sailed on the second boat before. Several of the steamers gave us their wash, and the Alicia was on our weather quarter for a long time."

"Would not the Vigilant have done better with more wind?"

"Well, I can't complain of the wind. We both had to take it as it came and make the most of it. As I said before, the Defender is a great boat."

MRS. SPRAGUE AFTER EDGEWOOD

A Fund Raising to Enable Her to Regain the Estate, if She Will Submit to Certain Conditions.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Much interest is being taken here in the effort of Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague, the daughter of President Lincoln's eminent Finance Minister, to regain possession of Edgewood, the famous country residence of the Chase family just outside of Washington. The Washington Loan and Trust Company, which made the original loan on the estate, and bought it in at the sale in January for just the amount of the indebtedness which Mrs. Chase had incurred, about $44,000, has extended her every courtesy in the matter, and has agreed to give her an option until Feb. 1, 1896, to buy back the property at the price paid for it.

Mrs. Chase has been in consultation with friends of the family, who are now endeavoring to raise $50,000, sufficient to pay off the indebtedness on the estate, and allow Mrs. Chase a few thousand dollars for other purposes. Chief among the promoters of this object are Ex-Secretary Whitney, his brother-in-law, Oliver Payne, and Gov. Levi P. Morton. Those familiar with the intimate details of the matter say that $25,000 has already been raised, and that the remainder will be forthcoming as soon as Mrs. Chase agrees to certain conditions.

It is understood that the gentlemen who are interestd in the raising of the fund are convinced of the fact that Mrs. Chase cannot of herself manage the property in the most businesslike manner, and that they desire to make the fund something in the nature of a trust, so that the property cannot be disposed of by Mrs. Chase herself, but will be controlled by the trustees selected by the subscribers. It is said that Mrs. Chase rebels against any conditions being imposed upon her management of the estate in the future, and that there is some delay in the matter owing to this feeling on her part. There is believed to be no doubt, however, that she will realize the wisdom of her friends, and submit to their arrangement in regard to Edgewood.

Old Fashioned—compound cathartic pills, "blue pills," calomel or other mercurial preparations, should not be used in these days of enlightened medical science, when it is so easy to get a purely vegetable pill in concentrated form, sugar-coated, in glass vials, at any store where medicines are kept.

Dr. Pierce was first to introduce a Little Pill to the American people. Many have imitated them, but none have approached his "Pleasant Pellets" in true worth, or value, for all laxative and cathartic purposes.

Once Used, they are Always in Favor.

Assist Nature a little now and then, with a gentle, cleansing laxative, thereby removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels, toning up and invigorating the liver and quickening its tardy action, and you thereby remove the cause of a multitude of distressing diseases, such as headaches, indigestion, or dyspepsia, biliousness, pimples, blotches, eruptions, boils, constipation, piles, fistula and maladies too numerous to mention.

If people would pay more attention to properly regulating the action of their bowels, they would have less frequent occasion to call for their doctor's services to subdue attacks of dangerous diseases.

That, of all known agents to accomplish this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are unequaled, is proven by the fact that once used, they are always in favor. Their secondary effect is to keep the bowels open and regular, not to further constipate, as is the case with other pills. Hence, their great popularity, with sufferers from habitual constipation, piles and indigestion.

They absolutely *cure* sick headache, biliousness, constipation, coated tongue, poor appetite, dyspepsia and kindred derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels.

A free sample of the "Pellets," (4 to 7 doses) *on trial*, is mailed to any address, post-paid, on receipt of name and address on postal card.

Address for free sample, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

BROOKLYN'S NEW MURDER MYSTERY

Conflicting Stories as to How Albert Geisel Was Killed—The Police Have Arrested Five Men on Suspicion.

The Brooklyn police have not been able to make much headway in discovering who it was that murdered Albert Geisel, the German tailor, of 1,427 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, at Knickerbocker Avenue and Jefferson Street, Sunday night. But they have arrested George Haag of 48 Bogart Street, George Imhoff of 239 Melrose Street, Christian Huchmuth of 199 Knickerbocker Avenue, Charles Hoffgeusen of 197 Knickerbocker Avenue, and Frederick Halzard of 1,351 De Kalb Avenue.

Justice Harriman, in the Gates Avenue Police Court, yesterday, committed all to jail without bail, as they are suspected of knowing something about the murder.

Geisel, who was an inoffensive citizen, had attended a German picnic in Jamaica Woods, and started for home at 9 o'clock. He stopped at Braun's saloon, Knickerbocker Avenue and Jefferson Street, and had a glass of beer.

While he was inside, the members of the Knickerbocker Avenue gang, five of whom are under arrest, were on the street raising a disturbance. Geisel told Braun that the noise annoyed him, and he would go home.

As he stepped outside of the saloon, he was attacked by the gang, it is said, and was knocked down. His assailants then ran away, and when several citizens went to Geisel's assistance they discovered that he was dead, his skull having been fractured.

The assault was witnessed by Special Policeman Denis Winters, who lives opposite to where the man was murdered, but he said he was afraid to venture out. He gave to the police the names of the men whom he saw in the crowd.

Haag, it is said, lost part of his right hand some time ago, and now wears an iron sheath over the stump. It is believed by the police that Haag struck Geisel on the head with this iron sheath, when Geisel refused to give him money to buy beer for the crowd.

Jacob Sauer of 341 Melrose Street, however, says he was in Geisel's company, and that Geisel got into a quarrel with an unknown man at the picnic, and that when they got off the car, this unknown man struck both Geisel and him.

Sauer declares that Geisel was not in Braun's saloon, but Braun is positive that he was. Sauer's wife said she never heard of Geisel, and the police do not believe Sauer's story. They have not placed him under arrest.

It is only a short time ago that another man was murdered in the same vicinity, and although a half dozen men were arrested in connection with it, no one was placed on trial for the crime, and the murder became one of the unsolved mysteries.

A BIG SHAM BATTLE ORDERED

All the Available War Ships, It Is Said, Will Take Part—Engineers Will Try to Protect New-York City.

WILLET'S POINT, L. I., July 22.—The people of this place and adjacent villages are soon to be treated to sights and sounds bordering as nearly as possible on actual warfare. An order from Washington directing preparations for sham battling on land and water here was received to-night.

The loading of blank ammunition will be begun at once. The date for the affair has not been made known by the War Department, but it is to take place during next month.

It is said that all the available vessels of the navy will take part. Forty-five men from the Second Artillery of Fort Schuyler and ninety from the First Artillery of Davids Island will handle the heavy ordnance here, and sixty infantrymen from Governor's and David's Islands are also to be added to the garrison on this post for the occasion.

The engineers are to look out for the blocking of New-York Harbor to prevent the entrance of hostile vessels.

Three groups of torpedoes, with small charges of dynamite, will be planted in the East River off here, and will be exploded at the advance of the hostile ships.

It is said that large wooden balls, in place of bombs, will be fired from the mortar batteries at the attacking men-of-war vessels.

During the engagement, it is probable that an old vessel which lies on the shore here will be floated over one of the mines, where it will be blown up.

The exact time of the attack is not to be made known, so that the garrison will have to keep constantly in readiness. A number of additional sentries will be kept on duty during the week set for the battles to guard against a land attack, while they might be expecting the vessels to bombard them from the river and Sound.

Should the battling begin during the night, as is believed probable, the time will be made interesting for the residents of Whitestone, Bayside, and other near-by villages.

There are 420 men in the Engineer battalion here.

MRS. HOWARD STICKS TO HOLMES

Her Story, She Says, Will Be Favorable to Her Husband.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—District Attorney Graham had a two hours' conference to-day with H. H. Holmes, the life insurance conspirator and supposed murderer of the Pietzel children and others.

The interview, Mr. Graham said, was of Holmes's seeking. He made a personal request for a hearing and he was accommodated. He was accompanied by his legal adviser, not so much because he wanted to be, but because Mr. Graham would not talk to him unless his attorney was with him.

"Holmes," said the District Attorney, "knows just as much of what we know as we do; that is to say, he gets all the newspapers and he keeps posted, and all we did this afternoon was to go over his old story again, bringing it down to date. It was the same thing over again, and although we questioned him closely, we did not bring out anything new."

It is strongly intimated that Holmes went more into detail than the Commonwealth's officers deem it advisable to admit. Among other things, it is alleged that he gave information about the Williams sisters, whom he is suspected of having murdered, and that this information, should it prove to be correct, will solve the mystery that at present seems to surround them. Just how, there is no certain way of knowing, but there are strong indications that new machinery was put into motion to-day in an effort to get light on one branch of the mystery at least.

Mrs. Howard, or Mrs. Holmes, was also present at the interview, and she manifested a degree of composure which was surprising. She did not have very much to say, but she corroborated several of the statements made by her husband.

When asked what side she would take in the controversy, it was answered that she would tell a plain story, and that it would be favorable to her husband. They were married in December, 1893. The diary about which there has been so much talk was produced.

Superintendent of Police Linden, who made the fifth member of the party, questioned the accused and his wife. Mrs. Holmes, or Mrs. Howard, as she prefers to be called, will remain in the city until the investigations are concluded.

A MOVABLE CAMP FOR REFUGEES

Preparations for Establishing It on the Coast of Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 22.—The refuge camp established near Waynesville during the Brunswick epidemic three years ago is to be made the headquarters for a moveable camp for refugees. The proposed camp is the result of a plan formulated some time ago by Surgeon General Wyman, and now being put into execution. The nucleus for the camp has been stored at Waynesville for three years, and will be used to make a camp that can be put on cars and shipped to any part of the country in a day's time.

It will take several weeks to get the camp in shape. Much of the furniture and equipage, including the latest disinfecting apparatus, is now being manufactured. The camp will be in readiness, however, before the season is over. The preparations are not on account of any apprehended danger, but are in the line of the Government's policy for a better protection of the coast against the introduction and spread of epidemic diseases.

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THE ONLY GENUINE

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

Bear the fac simile signature of

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on the package and on each cigarette.

TAKE NONE WITHOUT.

For THE **Pic-nic** or Excursion

You want refreshments. Nothing equals

The Handy Tablet

For sale by grocers and druggists. By mail 10c. State flavor wanted. THE HANDY TABLET CO., 1021 North Front St., PHILADELPHIA.

The Handy Tablet makes all kinds of refreshing drinks the moment the tablet touches water. Requires neither sweet nor spoon. Ready when wanted.

TRIAL OF PATROLMAN HUSSEY

Commissioner Grant Said Some of Mr. Moss's Questions Were Confusing to Witnesses—Conspiracy Charged.

The trial of Patrolman Ambrose W. Hussey, on charges of perjury, oppression, and tyranny, was resumed before Police Commissioner Grant yesterday.

Commissioner Grant and Mr. Moss had a slight difference of opinion while Joseph Black was being examined.

Hussey's lawyers objected to Mr. Moss's questions.

"I think, Mr. Moss," said Col. Grant, "that your questions confuse the witness."

"I am very sorry you think so," replied Mr. Moss, somewhat hotly.

"The way you put your questions is confusing," continued Col. Grant. "You ought to read the whole of the sentence from which you take your question so as to give the witness the sense of it."

"He knows very well what I am talking about," said Mr. Moss, who then proceeded to read the statement made by Black before Mr. Goff.

Morris Bernstein of 113 Broome Street denied that Max Hochstim threatened him if he went bail for Elias Mandel, the restaurant keeper of 141 Delancey Street, who says that Hussey attempted to extort $100 from him.

Police Surgeon Williams testified that Hussey was not in a fit condition to testify on the witness stand at the time he went before the Lexow committee.

Abraham Spitz of 95 Orchard Street said that he saw Mrs. Black give $100 to Mandel to deposit. Mandel was arrested on the charge of keeping this money.

Joseph Black, a stoolpigeon for Hussey and Shalvey, testified that Mandel asked him to get Hussey to "protect" him and to permit him to have gambling in his café. Hussey, he said, told him in a letter to relate his story to the Lexow committee. Mr. Moss said that Black conspired with Hussey to fasten on Policeman Charles Place the crime of blackmail. Black emphatically denied this statement. Black swore that Mrs. Urechittel gave Place $20.

Place denied Black's statement. Mr. Moss said that Place had been fully exonerated before the Lexow committee.

The hearing was adjourned until next Monday.

LIVED TO BE ALMOST 103 YEARS OLD

Mrs. Cynthia Falconer Smith of Westchester County Dead.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 22.—Mrs. Cynth

TOOK OFF WIFE AND SON

The Captain and Crew of the Talisman Stuck by the Bark.

A RESCUE IN THE NORTH SEA

Passengers on the Ems Clung to the Rail and Watched the Lifeboat's Perilous Trip to the Leaking Vessel.

The North German Lloyd steamship Ems arrived from Bremen yesterday, and her officers told about a rescue which had been accomplished in the North Sea.

The tale has all the usual features and some others besides. First of all, the inevitable gale, high swinging seas, the sighting of a drowning craft by the look-out, distress signals, and the rest of it.

All of this was on the afternoon of July 13. The Ems was then about twenty-five miles to the northeast of the Tershelling Lightship. The distressed craft, when first sighted, was off the starboard bow. The Bremen liner altered her course and hove-to within hailing distance of the craft, which was made out to be the Norwegian bark Talisman, Capt. Ericksen. The Captain hailed the Ems and asked that an attempt be made to rescue his wife and son, who were on board the bark, saying that he and his hardy fellows would shift for themselves as best they could.

The sea was running so heavily that the Ems showed all of her forefoot out of water at times. The passengers came on deck, and, clinging to the railing, watched with absorbing interest the imperiled craft and the ways of rescue.

The crew of Lifeboat No. 7 was called to its station, and a few minutes later the active seamen who had responded swung the boat clear and sprang into it, as their fellows who were attending the boatfalls began to lower the craft. The boat was in charge of Chief Officer Frehn, and was manned by four men. The Weser pilot was also on board.

The cheers that arose from the thronged decks of the Ems as the buoyant little craft was swept clear of the side on the crest of a breaking wave drowned the roar of the gale. It was near that point that the good ship Elbe was stove in, and the lifeboat's crew may have remembered that disaster as they went to the rescue.

By skillful handling the boat was swung near the bark. There the work of rescue assumed its hardest phase. The lifeboat was almost up-ended by the steep walls of water, and it was with the greatest difficulty that Mrs. Ericksen and her fourteen-year-old son William were taken on board the lifeboat.

The transfer was finally accomplished, however, and then the return trip was made. It was perilous from the chance of being dashed to pieces against the side of the Ems, but by good management all were got on board in safety.

Mrs. Ericksen was almost exhausted when she reached the deck of the steamship. She was provided with every comfort, and, as was natural then, manifested an extreme anxiety about her husband, whom she had vainly begged to abandon the bark. The Talisman, she said, was from the Baltic, deal laden, and bound for Cowes. The vessel had met with a succession of heavy gales, and had been worsted in the long struggle.

The deck load broke adrift and soon demolished the bulwarks and all the deck fittings, and broke in the side of the cabin, letting every wave which came aboard charge headlong into it. The large quantities of deals in the hold kept her afloat, however, and Capt. Ericksen thought he could make port if the sea did not get too boisterous.

The Talisman was not insured. Mrs. Ericksen and her son were landed in Southampton, and placed in charge of the Norwegian Consul. The Talisman hails from Christiania, where she is owned.

ASKS FOR A CHANGE OF VENUE

The Trial of Theodore Durrant for the Emanuel Baptist Church Murders Begun in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—Theodore Durrant, whose trial on the charge of having murdered Miss Blanche Lamont in the Emanuel Baptist Church, began this morning, was taken from his cell in the county jail shortly before 9 o'clock, and, in custody of a Deputy Sheriff, was driven in a buggy to the City Hall. The police, by this means headed off the crowd.

Durrant came into court looking remarkably well, much better than he did at his preliminary examination. The courtroom was filled to overflowing. Judge Murphy opened court precisely at 10 o'clock. Mr. Duprey of counsel for the defense commenced the proceedings by making an application for a change of venue, to support which he produced a number of affidavits which he desired the court to consider as read and placed on file. Judge Murphy objected, and ordered that they be read.

The reading was proceeded with. According to Mr. Duprey, the reading will occupy all of to-morrow, and probably Wednesday. In brief, the affidavits state that Durrant cannot secure a fair trial in San Francisco, the press of the city having already judged the case and prejudiced the people against the accused man.

Human Storage of Calorie.

There is some danger to the novice in going into semi-tropical regions in being unacquainted with and unprepared for the degree of apparent cold which he is likely to find to his great surprise. And when he looks at the thermometer he is further surprised to see it so high while his feelings indicate a much lower temperature. He is still more astonished to notice that the natives do not mind the cold that makes the novice shiver. The fact is that without his accustomed fire and housewarming facilities, and subjected to air currents, the practical temperature in its physiological effects is much lower than the thermometer registers.

In Spain, Italy, and in general along the Mediterranean shore, they have a semi-tropical climate during eight or nine months of the year, during which time the native inhabitants hold their calorifacient function in reserve, and when they reach their short and moderately cold season they have no difficulty in drawing sufficiently on their reserve heat-making power. The man from the north has no such reserve, and what he has the temperature is not sufficiently stimulating to call into full activity. He has used up his caloric in the greater cold of the north. People from the extreme south enjoy their first northern Winter.

I met, in Teneriffe, an intelligent Captain of a whaling ship who had several times fished in the Bering Sea. He said that it is customary for whalers to make up for loss of men from desertion by taking on South Sea islanders. He said they bear the cold and hardships of the north as well as Nor-Bedford whalemen, and he proceeded to relate the following incident: One morning, when far north, he noticed on coming on deck one of his South Sea Islanders entirely naked taking a bath. There was a strong wind blowing, and it was so cold that the water he dashed over him froze as it struck the deck. The man seemed to enjoy it, though he had never seen frozen water or snow before. There are good reasons why people of the north with impaired stamina should not expect to bear exposure so well as natives of tropical regions, but they should make themselves, in regard to temperature, more comfortable than would be sufficient for the natives.—The Popular Science Monthly.

New Book Advertisements.

The "new novel" has produced a new style of advertising. Extracts from reviews such as the following are paraded, and doubtless serve their purpose:

"A book as loathsome as this makes a record in all the nasty literature which has been produced on the sex question."—Daily Paper (actual quotation.)

"Uneducated and unwholesome."—Evening Paper.

The "new" novelists have discovered that the more revolting they are, the better is their chance of success. Max Nordau calls them "Epileptoid cripples"; but they have a very good idea of business nevertheless. So everybody insists on "going one better" than his or her—generally her—predecessor. Gaul follows Gaul, and Amurath to Amurath succeeds.—Temple Bar.

MYSTERIOUS FIRE IN HARLEM

Miss Lichenthal Believes Her Candy Store Was Set on Fire—Talk About a Lamp Explosion.

A mysterious fire occurred in a candy store at 21 Manhattan Street at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and the police of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station are looking for an alleged incendiary.

The store is owned by Clara Lichenthal, who lives in the rear room with her aged mother.

Miss Lichenthal closed the store as usual at 11 o'clock last Sunday night, and retired. Several hours afterward she was awakened by a noise in the room, and noticed a strong smell of smoke. When she heard the crackling of flames in the store, she sprang from her bed and ran out into the hall to give an alarm. In the hallway, she says, she met a man carrying a bundle. He said to her:

"The place is on fire. You had better run."

The man then ran to the street and disappeared.

Miss Lichenthal's screams were heard by Policeman Sherry, who sent out an alarm, and then helped carry the aged Mrs. Lichenthal into the house of a neighbor. When the firemen arrived they found the interior of the store in flames. The fire was quickly extinguished, but not before the entire stock of confectionery was destroyed.

When the flames were extinguished, Miss Lichenthal announced that $15 in bills, which she had left on her bureau, had been stolen. She also declared that when she closed the store she put all of the lights out. She believes the place was set on fire by the mysterious man who ran away.

Neighbors, however, say they saw a lighted kerosene lamp on the counter of the store between 12 and 1 o'clock Monday morning. It is thought that the lamp may have exploded and caused the blaze. No one in the neighborhood saw the mysterious man run away, not even Policeman Sherry, who was less than half a block away.

SAYS HE PAID SCOFIELD

Former Member of the Bureau of Combustibles Arrested on a Charge of Extortion.

Harvey Scofield, sixty-one years old, of 1,905 West Farms Avenue, who, up till three months ago, was a Surveyor in the Bureau of Combustibles, in the Fire Department, was arraigned before Magistrate Simms in Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon on a charge of extortion.

The arrest was made by a court policeman on a warrant sworn out by John N. Church of 2,683 Third Avenue on Friday last.

In his affidavit Mr. Church sets forth that on May 12, 1892, he at the Surveyor's request paid $13 in cash to influence a report favorable to the issuance of a permit for him to sell fireworks at 2,722 and 2,866 Third Avenue.

The alleged reason, after so long a delay on Church's part for making this fact public now is the recent investigation of the Fire Commissioners into the operations of the Bureau of Combustibles. Scofield was turned out of his place last Spring, no cause being assigned at the time by the Commissioners.

The defendant declined to talk about the arrest further than to say that it was a complete surprise to him. He said he had lived all his life at his present address, and since his dismissal from the bureau had had no employment. He asked for time to procure counsel. The Magistrate committed him in $1,500 bail for examination next Tuesday.

The defendant's son, Lewis F. Scofield, butcher, at Boston Avenue and King's Bridge Road, qualified as bondsman, offering as security two houses valued at $10,000.

Michael Duane, another ex-member of the Combustible Bureau, and for whom a warrant is pending on similar charges, is said to have left the jurisdiction of the court.

BID WAS VOID, BUT HE GETS THE WORK

Charles Hart to Build the Addition to Kings County Court House.

At the meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday there was a long discussion over the contracts for building the addition to the Kings County Court House. The lowest bidder was Charles Hart, whose figure was $87,950.

Mr. Hart forgot to swear to a statement that he was in no way interested with any member of the Board of Supervisors in the contract, and his bid, accordingly, was void.

The Supervisors wanted Hart to get the contract, however, and, after he had signed an agreement to pay all expenses in case of litigation, the contract was awarded to him.

The matter of dismissing George F. Elliott as counsel to the board then came up, but was deferred for two weeks, when it will be made the special order of business.

The Supervisors refused to confirm the appointments of County Civil Service Commissioners named by Supervisor at Large Fitchie. The Commissioners were to serve without pay.

A MOUNT VERNON POLICEMAN ARRESTED

He Was Intoxicated and Caused a Disturbance in an Elevated Station.

August Ember, a Mount Vernon policeman, while intoxicated last night, succeeded in stopping the sale of tickets for awhile at the Grand Street station of the Third Avenue elevated road. He became such a nuisance finally that he had to be arrested. He was locked up in the Eldridge Street Station House.

Accompanied by several friends, who half carried him, Ember got up the steps of the elevated station after a good many misteps. His condition was so bad that Ticket Agent William Ferris refused to sell him a ticket. This infuriated Ember, and he abused Ferris so violently that three women left the waiting room and went down stairs.

The drunken man then insulted several of the men who wished to buy tickets. He stood at the ticket window, allowing no one to pass, although at least a dozen desired to do so. Fortunately for those in the line, he dropped an umbrella he had with him, and during the three minutes that it took him to pick it up, they all bought tickets and went on.

Ember fell down in recovering his umbrella, and remained on the floor cursing until one of his friends who had not deserted him went to his assistance. Ferris, the agent, told him to leave the station or be arrested. Ember again directed his abuse against Ferris, and requested him to bring on his city policeman and see what a country policeman could do. The agent did send for a policeman, and Ember went along very quietly.

Pressing the Grapes.

At 8 o'clock we came down the stone staircase of the white house, through the little vestibule, out into the balmy night air, down the bridge-like flight of steps into the presshouse. Large double doors opened outward, and more stone steps led inward. It was a large vault with a rounded roof, from the middle of which hung a small oil-lamp, which lighted up the space beneath it, but cast dark shadows into the corners. The doors were shut, and the air was heavy with the smell of moût, tobacco smoke, and human beings. The men, blue-trousered, blue-bloused, black-capped, all had pipes or cigars in their mouths, and matches and cigars lay on a shelf in the corner beside a quaint old candlestick of twisted wrought-iron. A crowd of peasant onlookers stood about the steps.

The vats and winepress occupied the whole of the right-hand wall; in the end wall was a door, which opened into an inner vault, where stood the large casks ready to receive the moût. The liquid was running from a tap in the side of the vat, through a basket which acted as a strainer, into a barrel. This first liquid, which comes naturally, without any pressure, makes the best wine. Inside the vat, the moût foamed, not "round the white feet of laughing girls," but round the bared brown legs of a sturdy peasant, who was throwing the disintegrated grapes by spadefuls into the winepress. This consisted of a raised base, on which stood a sort of barrel of immense circumference, built up of strong narrow slats of oak, each separated from the rest by a narrow space, so that, when pressing began, the liquid could run out through the spaces into a circular groove in the surface of the stone base, thence down a cylindrical hole bored in the stone, and out by a tap into a botte.—The Cornhill Magazine.

IVORY SOAP
IT FLOATS

Elizabeth R. Scovil, in her book, "The Care of Children," recommends the use of Ivory Soap for bathing infants, and says: "There is no particular virtue in Castile Soap, which has long been consecrated to this purpose."

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTI.

THE PRINCESS OF SHOPLIFTERS

Annie Davis Found in the Streets Half Clad and Apparently Insane—Her Long Career of Crime.

Annie Davis, alias Emma Lewes, alias Annie Meyers, alias "Sheeny Annie," who is known to the police of New-York and half the principal cities of the United States as the Princess of Shoplifters, was arrested at Grand and Clinton Streets last night and sent to Bellevue Hospital as an insane patient.

It was some time before the famous shoplifter was recognized at the Delancey Street Police Station in the half-clad woman.

When the policeman first saw the woman she said: "Hello, Bill. I see you have a gold tooth. I must get some, too."

Then she walked across the street into the rooms of a dental association and there insisted on being supplied with four gold shells on her upper front teeth. Her manner was so strange, however, that she was put out. She then visited various millinery stores and ordered large quantities of goods, but she was turned out of them all.

Finally she again accosted the policeman and proposed to marry him, offering a team of horses as an inducement. She was then arrested.

At the station she told her history. She steals for a living, she declared, and lives at 91 Hester Street. The last theft she committed was at Youmans's hat store in Broadway, where she stole a pair of gloves.

After letting the woman talk for a while the Sergeant summoned an ambulance and sent her, in charge of Dr. O'Mara of Gouverneur Hospital, to the insane ward at Bellevue. She went off in good spirits, promising a handful of diamonds to every policeman in the station house, and telling the ambulance surgeon that she would make him rich for life "to-morrow morning."

The woman is, perhaps, the most noted pickpocket and shoplifter in this country. Her picture is in the Rogues' Galleries of the detective offices in New-York, Chicago, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and Boston, where she has practiced her trade.

Annie is thirty-one years old, and is the child of Jewish parents, who were formerly dealers in second-hand clothing in Catharine Street. The only education she received was in a thieves' schools, from which she and several of her brothers and sisters graduated as accomplished criminals. One of her brothers, "Sheeny Davis," has become notorious as a counterfeiter.

Early in life Annie began her career as a shoplifter. She worked in company with "Big Grace," Annie Mack, Nellie Scott, and other well-known women pickpockets, using each of them at different times as "stools" to aid her in her crimes. Later she invented the shoplifter "kick," or pocket, which was worn under the dress, the articles stolen being slipped into it through a slit in the upper part of the dress. Almost a bushel of stolen laces and dress materials could be concealed by her in this garment without her appearance betraying any trace of hidden packages.

Recently Annie used male assistants instead of her former colleagues, and, with a man known as Thomas Corcoran, alias Larkins, she accomplished some very bold and successful thievery.

The last time the couple attracted the attention of the police was on Jan. 28, when Central Office detectives met them leaving a Brooklyn ferry boat, laden with parcels. They ran in different directions when they saw the detectives, but were captured and locked up. In their possession at the time of their arrest were twelve kilted suits and $113 in money. Annie at the time wore a sealskin sack and diamonds worth at least $1,000. They were both discharged in the Police Court for lack of evidence.

Since that time the two have dropped out of sight until Annie's arrest in the street last night.

Glasgow in the Last Century.

Though still only a quiet, but picturesque old place, nestling about the cathedral and the college, and two fine but sleepy streets, in which carriers build their haystacks out before their doors, it was carrying on a trade which was even then cosmopolitan. The ships of Glasgow were in all the waters of the world, and its merchants had won the lead in at least one important branch of commerce, the West India tobacco trade, and were founding fresh industries every year. Before the middle of the century the Clyde had become the chief European emporium for American tobacco, which foreign countries were not then allowed to import directly, and three-fourths of the tobacco was immediately on arrival transhipped by the Glasgow merchants for the seaports of the Mediterranean, the Baltic, and the North Sea.

As they widened their connections abroad they naturally developed their industries at home. They founded the Smithfield Iron Works, and imported iron from Russia and Sweden to make hoes and spades for the negroes of Maryland. They founded the Glasgow Tannery in 1742, which Pennant thought an amazing sight, and where they employed 300 men making saddles and shoes for the plantations. They opened the Pollokshaws linen print field in 1742, copper and tin works in 1747, the Delftfield Pottery in 1748. They began to manufacture carpets and crape in 1759, silk in 1759, and leather gloves in 1763. They opened the first Glasgow bank—the Ship—in 1750, and the second—the Arms—in 1752. They first began to improve the navigation of the Clyde by the act of 1759. They built a dry dock at their harbor of Port Glasgow in 1762, while in 1768 they deepened the Clyde up to the city, and began the canal to the Forth for their trade with the Baltic. It was obvious, therefore, that this was a period of unique commercial expansion.—Life of Adam Smith—John Rae.

Heavy Turkish Fire.

I must draw attention to that feature of the Turkish tactics which stamped the war of 1877 with a character of its own, a feature evident in all sections in which I took part, in none more than in the one under discussion. I refer to the quick fire of the Turkish infantry, of such power, duration, and effect as had never before been dreamed of. Gen. Todleben wrote later: "Such a shower of lead as that with which the Turks hail our troops has never before been employed as a mode of warfare by any European army." It was more instinct, experience, silent consent, and confidence in their weapons than training or formulated rules, which induced the Turkish foot soldiers to adopt this mode of fighting. I had witnessed quick-fire drill in Widdin; but I venture to say that it was not until after the first battle that the officers became really conscious of the terrific power of long-sustained quick fire. Our orders were, briefly, as follows: "As soon as you know or suppose the enemy to be within range of your rifles, cover the space presumably occupied by him, or presumably to be traversed by him, with quick fire, independent of distance, duration, difficulty of aim, probability of hitting, and consumption of cartridges." The awful effect upon the opponent of this rule, if carried out as literally and as much con amore as it was by the Turks, is apparent in the Russian losses, and in the fact that throughout the Plevna campaign the Russian attacks, with few and unimportant exceptions, collapsed, numerical superiority notwithstanding. The Turkish consumption of cartridges was in proportion. On the 11th and 12th of September it reached in Bash. Kanli, Omer, Iasa, Kavanlik Tauiyas, and the Redoubt 300 rounds per man per day; in Baghlarbashi, some of the men had exhausted their complement of 500 cartridges in six hours' fighting.—The Defense of Plevna—W. V. Herbert.

Death of Paul Alfred de Curzon.

PARIS, July 22.—Paul Alfred de Curzon, the distinguished French painter, died in this city to-day.

Paul Alfred de Curzon was born at Migné, Sept. 7, 1820. He was a pupil of Drolling and of Cabot. His first work, a landscape, was exhibited at the Salon of 1840. He obtained a premium in 1849, was sent by the French Government to study art in Italy for two years, traveled in Greece with Edmond About and Théophile Gautier, and returned to France an accomplished painter. He exhibited landscapes at every Salon almost, until 1891. He produced lithographs, water-colors, and pastels in great number. His best known paintings are pictures of Athens.

WILLIAMS SWAM AND ROWED

Two Policemen Were After Him, One in a Boat and One in the Water—He Was Caught.

Mrs. Kate Brontz is the keeper of a beer saloon at 2,428 First Avenue. Last night John Williams, a marble polisher, of 56 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, went to her place and bought a glass of beer. He did not pay for it, she said. Williams said that he had paid, and there was a discussion.

Williams became abusive, and Mrs. Brontz went around the bar to tell him to get out. Williams struck her three times in the face. Mrs. Brontz grabbed a beer glass and struck Williams in the head. In the meantime the barkeeper had called in Policeman Roke.

The policeman entered by the front door. Williams left by the rear door, and Roke started after him. Williams went over a rear fence and Roke followed. Then Williams ran through the hallway of a tenement house at 426 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, with Roke in pursuit. Williams turned and ran down One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to the Harlem River and jumped in. Roke came to a standstill, for he cannot swim. He blew his whistle, however, and Policeman Cyrus Quick responded.

Quick is considered the best swimmer in the Police Department. Williams is also a very fast swimmer. The policeman pulled off his coat and helmet and jumped in after Williams. The two swam about 200 feet. It was dark and there was a strong current. Williams saw a boat ahead and swam for it. It contained three boys. Williams climbed aboard, grabbed the oars, and rowed toward Randall's Island. In the meantime Policeman Roke had secured a boat, but it was a leaky affair, with a pair of rickety oars. Roke rowed out after Quick, and about halfway across the river picked him up. Then he went after Williams's boat, which was very close to the shore of Randall's Island.

Under cover of the darkness Williams turned the boat around and rowed for the New-York shore again. The policemen did not see him until he had nearly reached the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. They landed shortly after he had, and Roke blew his whistle again. Williams was running down One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, dripping wet. In answer to Roke's whistle Policeman Austin turned into One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and succeeded in stopping the runaway swimmer.

TESTIMONY FOR M. J. CALLAHAN

A MISSIONARY SPEAKS WELL FOR HIS SALOON.

Policemen Testify Against ex-Assemblyman and His Chatham Square Place Before Excise Board.

The examination of ex-Assemblyman Michael J. Callahan on a charge of disorderly conduct was adjourned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning until to-day.

The defendant gave bail in $100, and in the afternoon he appeared before the Excise Board at the hearing of the complaint by Acting Captain Young of the Elizabeth Street Police Station, charging him with violating the excise law at his saloon, at 12 Chatham Square. The hearing by the Excise Board was adjourned until July 30.

When Policeman Price began to tell in the Tombs Police Court about the arrest of Callahan, Abraham Levy, the ex-Assemblyman's counsel, objected to Price directing his voice toward the Court. Then the policeman raised his voice and said that Callahan had been obstreperous.

"Please be specific," said the lawyer, "or are you anxious to have President Roosevelt shake your hand, too?"

"Mr. Roosevelt is not on trial," said Magistrate Brann.

Price then said he had been stationed in front of 1 Doyers Street so as to prevent a violation of the excise law in Callahan's saloon. "Callahan was standing in the hallway of 1 Doyers Street," said Price. "Through the hallway people could enter a paint store, and then through another hall could enter the saloon. Callahan told me to get off the sidewalk, as that was private property. I told him not to interfere in my duty. Then Callahan told a man next to him to let in everybody who wanted to."

Mr. Levy again objected to the policeman's way of telling the story, and said: "I object to the confidential way he has of talking with the court."

"I want counsel to withdraw that remark. It is a conclusion," said Magistrate Brann.

"And I insist on having a stenographer take down the officer's statement," said Lawyer Levy.

The court's stenograpner was absent on leave, and the court adjourned the case until to-morrow.

When Clerk Coyle called the case against Callahan before the Excise Board, in the afternoon, Lawyer Levy asked to have the hearing postponed, on the ground that Callahan was under indictment for an assault on a policeman in his saloon on the night of June 25, upon which alleged occurrence the complaint was based. He argued that any action by the Board of Excise would prejudge his case.

President Murray and Commissioner Harburger decided that the case must go on.

Acting Capt. Young testified that Callahan's saloon is the resort of disreputable men and women. Policeman Bourke told about getting into Callahan's saloon on the night of June 23. When he was recognized he was set upon by a crowd, and he was assaulted by Callahan.

He hit Callahan over the head, he said, with his pistol on the way to the station.

Mrs. Ruggles, a missionary, was called for the defense. She is connected with the Doyers Street Mission. When she said that she had conducted a quiet investigation of Callahan's saloon at the request of Dr. Parkhurst, and voluntarily appeared as a witness for him, there was a decided sensation.

Mrs. Ruggles is young and good looking. She said:

"Considering the location, the general reputation of the place is good. I have tried to catch Callahan violating the excise law. I have gone there myself and sent other people there, but they were unable to secure any evidence. I have always found it conducted in an orderly manner, and so reported to Dr. Parkhurst. I am willing to say that the saloon as I found it is far superior to any other place in the vicinity. Within fifty feet of Callahan's saloon is one that is a disgrace to the neighborhood."

The hearing was then adjourned until July 30.

Oriental, but Not from the Orient.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The Shahzada, he knows above a bit. According to the rules of the game, when a distinguished Oriental visits a European sovereign valuable presents have to be exchanged, and that of the visitor from the East has to be distinctly Eastern in its character. Now, it is a matter of common knowledge that Birmingham is accustomed to provide the greater part of the world, and Asia in particular, with a large proportion of the curiosities, antiquities, dettes, and the like. So the Shahzada, who had an autograph letter from his sire to give our Queen, and being sufficiently up in the game to know that he would be expected to hand it over in a jeweled casket, decided to procure this "noteworthy example of the jeweler's art" from trusty Birmingham. The work was executed by a well-known firm in three weeks, is valued at £6,000, and is throughout of distinctly Oriental character, especially as regards the centre diamond, which is three-quarters of an inch across, and weighs 173/4 carats. But the game must not be supposed to be over. The Queen has her innings now, and has to give the Shahzada back as good as he gave. Which is all good for trade.

Quite True.

From The Chicago Record.

He—They say there's no end to Mrs. De Smythe's jewelry."

She—I guess that's true—she has two rings and a bracelet."

SALOONS OPEN, THEY SAY

Continued from Page 1.

and Fifty-second Street. We urged the police to action. Finally six or seven policemen, all of whom were well known to the crowd, were sent to the place. They made a raid, but all they caught were several little boys playing ball. The gamblers escaped.

"I want to say a good word for Capt. Timothy J. Creeden of the Thirty-third Precinct. He is co-operating with us to the best of his ability, but he has not got enough police. We have presented his case to the Police Board, and it is hoped his froce will be increased."

Superintendent Dennett of the Society for the Prevention of Crime said:

"I did not see any evidence yesterday that it was a 'dry' Sunday in the Eighteenth Police Precinct. I walked along Third Avenue from Fourteenth to Twenty-third Street, and I found one-half the saloons open. Baskets were being carried in and out of the saloons by men, women, and children. I went into one of the saloons. I could have gone into every saloon that was open. There was no trouble about getting in. I saw half a dozen men at a time go into one saloon.

"Sunday night I walked along Second Avenue from Twenty-third to Twenty-eighth Street, and I found almost all the saloons were open. I am taller than the average man, and I could look in the windows of the saloon, and could see beer being drawn, and the money being paid.

"'Is this place closed?' I asked the watcher at one place. 'Sure,' he said. 'Why are all those people inside?' I asked. 'They are friends of the proprietor,' he said. Women were on guard at some of the saloons. I could have made at least a dozen arrests if I had been a policeman in citizen's clothes.

"The trouble is with the patrolmen—with the rank and file. The Police Commissioners and the Inspectors and most of the Captains are all right, but the patrolmen are not in sympathy with the effort of the Police Board to close the saloons on Sunday. I saw a policeman standing close to one saloon Sunday night while the people were filing in and out of the place in a string. He paid no attention to it.

"Some of the policemen are doing well. An instance of this is Charles A. Beck of the steamboat squad, who made three arrests yesterday for violations of the Sunday excise law. The Sunday previous he made one arrest in the Tenderloin—the only arrest made there, I am told."

SATISFIED WITH THE WORK.

What the Police Board Says of the Sunday Excise Enforcement.

All the officials at Police Headquarters, from President Roosevelt down, expressed themselves as fully satisfied yesterday with the manner in which the excise law had been enforced Sunday.

At the meeting where Police Commissioner Parker spoke, in the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Sunday evening, the pastor, the Rev. John A. B. Wilson, made this statement:

"I was stopped in the street to-day by a drunken man, who wanted to enlist my influence to get him into the Fire Department. I asked, Where did you get your whisky? He would not tell. I said, Where can I get a drink? and he pointed to the saloon of the Bavarian Brewery on the southeast corner of Eighteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, and referred me to the corners of Fifteenth Street and Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, as places where a good healthy thirst could be slaked with neatness and dispatch, and this is going on in this precinct by virtue of the conspiracy against the laws for guaranteeing peace and order to the good citizens of this city."

Commissioner Parker was asked yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times what he thought of this allegation of Mr. Wilson's, and his further statement that on Sunday evening, while the service was in progress, two saloons on Eighth Avenue, within a stone's throw of the church in which the Police Commissioner was to talk, were transacting business. Commissioner Parker replied:

"I was, and am, glad to learn of any specific violations of the law, not, of course, because they exist, but if they did, I am glad to be informed of the precise location, for it will aid us in our future operations.

"I am not at all prepared to coincide with the unauthoritative statements made in certain quarters that more saloons were open yesterday than on any Sunday since the present rigid enforcement of the excise law was begun. Our reports do not substantiate any such assertion. While I have no doubt that there are specific violations of the law every Sunday, and that those who violate the law will watch from day to day to avail themselves of every opportunity that arises to disregard the statute, they will be met, so far as possible, by continuous and earnest effort on the part of the board to strictly enforce the law.

"As I have said, I have no means of knowing positively if there was an increase in the violations of the law yesterday; but I am well aware that upon the least apparent relaxation of vigilance the saloon keepers will try to violate the law, and they will continue to do so until they are convinced that the board means to persist in making plain the issue between them as law breakers and it as a law upholder. To do that will take months of hard labor, and the board will persist in it with increasing devotion."

President Roosevelt, who spent Sunday at his country home, in Oyster Bay, said:

"I have nothing to say to-day about the way the excise law was enforced. Yesterday speaks for itself. So far as my information goes, the saloons were closed yesterday, and the police did their duty."

Mr. Roosevelt was asked yesterday if he had any reply to make to the letter addressed to him by Theodore Roche, President of the Young Men's Democratic Union, requesting him to stop the sale of liquor, &c., at the Union League Club on Sunday or run the risk of having charges preferred against him. Mr. Roosevelt's response to the question was:

"I have not seen the letter, and I don't care a rap whether I see it or not."

Police Commissioner Andrews had a little contribution to make concerning excise matters in Westchester County. The Commissioner, on Sunday, took a ride on his bicycle to Tarrytown. He said that on the road he found nearly all the saloons outside of New-York City doing business, in some cases openly.

At Dobbs Ferry Mr. Andrews saw a sign in front of a store, which read: "Milkshake." Thinking some non-intoxicating drinks might be for sale inside, Mr. Andrews entered the place, and found to his surprise that it was a jewelry store. He was told he could find a saloon open without difficulty, and was conducted from the jewelry store through a back yard, to a saloon six doors distant, where there was a lively sale of intoxicating drinks in progress. All the patrons of the place had to get in by means of the jewelry store, Mr. Andrews found, as a rule, however, "speak-easies" were unnecessary, as the excise law appeared to be violated in the most flagrant manner.

Acting Chief Conlin announced yesterday that the total number of excise arrests made on Sunday, and up to 5 A. M. yesterday, was 130. On the Sunday previous there were 138. Of the 130 arrests, 11 were made after 1 o'clock, as against 17 on the previous occasion. For the twenty-four hours of Sunday there were 119 arrests, as compared with 121 on Sunday, July 14.

Acting Chief Conlin, late on Sunday night, made a tour of the city. He called at the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and East Eighty-eighth Street Stations, and then traveled down to the Battery, and then up on the west side. He said that from what he had seen he was much pleased at the manner in which the police enforced the law.

"They all did their duty as well as they possibly could," said Chief Conlin. "I have no fault to find. The Captains certainly did all in their power to compel saloon keepers to obey the law, and from my observations I am convinced that the law is being better enforced every Sunday."

Chief Conlin had to reprimand some Captains Monday a week ago for negligence in making excise arrests. Yesterday he had two to praise. He said Acting Captains Dean and Chapman had done remarkably effective work in enforcing the law.

In Captain Westervelt's precinct in Yorkville, thirteen arrests were made for violations of the excise law. This was the highest record. The police in Westchester made seven arrests.

One of the most interesting results of the present rigid enforcement of the Sunday excise law is found in the diminution in the number of prisoners arraigned for drunkenness in the police courts on a Monday morning. These courts have invariably been crowded of a Monday morning with prisoners of both sexes, charged with intoxication, and none more so than the Jefferson Market Court.

Since the saloons have been closed a gradual change has taken place at Jefferman Market, and at no time has it been more noticeable than yesterday. For the first time in nine years there were no women among the prisoners. There were only six arrests for intoxication, and a dozen more for petty disturbances, exclusive of excise cases.

While Magistrate Deuel exercised great care and deliberation in the disposition of the cases, all the prisoners had been disposed of at 10:45 o'clock—something almost without precedent in the annals of Jefferson Market Police Court.

At the other police courts of the city a similar state of affairs is reported, indicating that the strict enforcement of the excise law is leading to a marked decrease in the number of arrests for intoxication, street brawls, and the like.

MAY OPEN FOR ONE HOUR.

Magistrate Deuel's Decision on the Time Between 12 and 1 A. M. Monday.

Magistrate Deuel, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday had but two matters of importance on the excise question to decide. One was whether a restaurant keeper has the right to sell liquor on Sunday without a hotel license. This was decided in the negative.

The other question was whether a saloon keeper has the right to keep open between the hours of midnight on Sunday and 1 o'clock Monday morning. It took Magistrate Deuel exactly thirty-two seconds to decide this question in the affirmative.

Policeman Rein of the West Thirtieth Street Station went into a restaurant at 41 West Twenty-eighth Street shortly after 11 o'clock Sunday night and bought a tamale and a bottle of beer. He then arrested the waiter for violating the excise law. In court Joseph Avellante, the proprietor of the place, appeared, with a restaurant license, and said that it gave him the right to sell liquor or spirits with food.

Magistrate Deuel said that it merely gave him the right to sell during the same hours that saloons were open. It was only hotels, he said, that had the right to sell at any time. He held Alonzo for trial in Special Sessions.

Policeman Matthew Reilly of the West Twentieth Street Station took Charles Kinsella of 216 Eighth Avenue before the Magistrate charged with violating the excise law.

"What did he do?" asked the Magistrate.

"Sold me a glass of whisky."

"When?"

"At 12:45 this morning," said the policeman.

"Discharged. He had a right to be open between 12 and 1," said the Magistrate.

HE HAD A CAN OF ICE WATER.

Hoffman Was Arrested Coming from a Saloon, but Was Discharged.

The first prisoner arraigned before Magistrate Kudlich, in Essex Market Court, yesterday morning, was Samuel Hoffman of 24 Delancey Street, who was charged with disorderly conduct by Policeman Hinkelday of the Eldridge Street Station.

The policeman was stationed outside a saloon at Forsyth and Delancey Streets Sunday, when he saw Hoffman leave with a tin can wrapped up in a newspeper.

"What have you got in the can?" asked the policeman.

"Find out," was the reply.

"That I will," said Hinkelday, and he then seized the can, tore the paper off, lifted the lid, but found nothing inside but ice water.

Then Hoffman started to laugh, and was arrested.

Magistrate Kudlich discharged the prisoner and told Hinkelday he was wrong in arresting him.

Cornelius McCarthy of 812 Sixth Street showed Policeman O'Malley of the Union Market Station a kettle of beer Sunday, and said he would see the policeman hanged before he would give him a drop. He then swore at him. Magistrate Kudlich fined McCarthy $1.

CHASED AN ELEVATED ROAD GUARD

James Conway Sought to Enforce His Wishes Flourishing a Revolver.

James Conway, thirty years old, a bartender of 317 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, got into trouble at 5 o'clock yesterday morning by attempting to enter the rear car of a train on the elevated road at Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue.

As the car was reserved for newsdealers and was filled with newspapers and the men who assorted and distributed them, Guard Frank Klein requested Conway to take another car. He refused, and attempted to force his way in. Klein prevented him, and he then threatened the guard with a revolver, and chased him through the train.

Much excitement followed. Men yelled and women shrieked, and some passengers attempted to jump from the moving train.

The trainmen finally seized Conway and held him until the train reached the Fifty-third Street Station, when he was arrested by a policeman.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT BLACKMAIL

Why ex-Treasurer Scott of Jacksonville Attacked E. A. Eshe.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 22.—Robert C. Scott, ex-Treasurer of Jacksonville, attacked E. A. Eshe to-day, knocking him down and kicking him. Scott probably would have killed Eshe had not bystanders interfered.

Scott's books are being investigated, and Eshe is a member of the committee, which has reported an alleged deficit of about $10,000. Scott denies the shortage and says the committee, which is composed of his political enemies, is persecuting him.

Scott met Eshe to-day and asked him about the report. According to Scott, Eshe said:

"I gave you credit for more sense. Five hundred dollars would have arranged this matter all right."

Scott says he thought Eshe wanted a bribe to conceal alleged irregularities, or his purpose was blackmail, and he determined to give him a thrashing.

May Have Aided Silverman.

Samuel Ellenbogen of Columbia Street, near Stanton, was arrested last night. He is charged with complicity in an attempt to defraud the Empire Life Insurance Company out of $3,000 by the substitution, in the examination, of a healthy woman for the invalid wife of Wolf Silverman, who afterward died.

New-Jersey Democratic Convention.

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

BRIGHTON BEACH MUSIC HALL, Brighton Beach—Seidl Society Concerts—Grand Wagner Festival.

CARINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Sphinx.

Roof Garden—Vaudeville.

EDEN MUSÉE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.

GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.

MANHATTAN BEACH—3:30 and 9:00—Circus Carnival. 3:30 and 7:10—Sousa's Concerts. 9:00 Rice's 1492.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of the Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	1894. Weather Bureau.	1895. Times.	1895.
3 A. M.	70	72	75
6 A. M.	64	72	76
9 A. M.	62	75	80
12 M.	62	82	85
4 P. M.	64	82	87
6 P. M.	64	88	86
9 P. M.	66	82	82
12 P. M.	66	80	79

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 81¼

Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 78.0

Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 64.9

Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 74.0

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, Cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 12, Column 6.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

UNTIMELY TARIFF AGITATION.

Senator Dubois of Idaho should not fail to consider thoughtfully some remarks in The New-York Tribune suggested by his recent observations about a tariff duty on wool. This Senator says that the Congress which will be in session next Winter should restore the old McKinley duties on the woolen manufacturers' raw material, and even predicts that this action will be taken. He says nothing about the old duties on woolen goods, but The Tribune tells him that the wool grower could not expect to derive any advantage from duties on wool if the duties on goods should not at the same time be increased, for high duties on the raw material (now free) without a corresponding increase of the tariff on woolen goods would "condemn" the woolen industry "to destruction" and thus deprive the wool grower of his home market. "But," our neighbor adds, "the endeavor to revise the duties on woolen goods is likely to prove one of the most difficult tasks in the whole labor of tariff revision."

Very true, and for other reasons in addition to those mentioned by our neighbor, which are that the Democrats in both houses would contend unitedly against such a change and that the President would use his veto power to prevent it if a bill restoring the old duties on wool and woolens should ever be laid before him. If the Republicans in the new Congress should attempt to pass such a bill, they would be compelled to reckon with the domestic manufacturers and consumers of woolen goods, and with all persons who desire that the revival now in progress shall not be interrupted by tariff agitation.

The Senator does not appear to realize that an attempt to restore the wool duties, either with or without a restoration of the old duties on woolen goods, would practically involve a revision of the entire tariff by the Republican majority. Bearing in mind the extraordinary revival of business and confidence during the last four months, we think a large number of influential persons outside of the Democratic Party would strenuously oppose such a revision by the Congress to be in session next Winter, with all the industrial and commercial disturbance which it would cause, even if a revision bill could become a law. It is tolerably clear that it could not become a law, and therefore business would be unsettled and progress would be checked to no purpose. The Tribune said two or three weeks ago: "That they [American industries] are advancing with great bounds the whole world of industry knows—" advancing in so extraordinary a manner, we venture to remark, during the first year of the new tariff, which, Republican leaders and journals have said, must "depress" or "paralyze" them so long as it should remain in force. "The politician who does not know it," our neighbor continued, "and has not the practical knowledge and the courage to keep his plan of legislation in line with the actual needs of the Nation, deserves a loss of confidence which he will not escape."

We commend these observations to the attention of Mr. Dubois. They may be serviceable to him, whether he is seeking for an issue which he can trade for new silver legislation (a course suggested by the well-known relation between the enactment of the McKinley tariff and the enactment of the silver-purchase law in 1890) or really believes that the old wool duties can be restored by the new Congress without bringing on a general revision of the tariff and in spite of the opposition of Democratic legislators and the Administration.

Our manufacturers of woolen goods have undertaken to adapt their industry to the new conditions. For the first time they are free—as their English competitors have been for so many years—to select from and to blend the wools of the world. We believe that under such conditions the imports of fine woolens will eventually be cut down very largely by the sale of their similar products in the home market. They are sharing in the notable revival of industry and trade. This is shown by increases of wages at more than forty factories, (with other important increases now impending,) by the comparatively large number of new mills erected in the last six months, by reports as to activity prevailing at individual mills, by the importation of large quantities of fine clothing wool, (75,855,980 pounds in the eleven months ending on May 31, as against 8,116,181 pounds in the corresponding months of last year, and 42,379,110 pounds in the corresponding months of year before last,) and by the recent increase of the price of domestic wool. No one familiar with the condition of the industry has expected that it would be fully adapted to the new conditions in a few months, but the work is going on, and we shall be surprised if Senator Dubois and other politicians who may attempt to check the progress of it and to disturb the industry by bringing on a tariff debate, based upon a proposition that the wool duties shall be restored, do not find themselves opposed by Republican manufacturers, as they ought to be opposed by manufacturers in all branches of industry, whether Republicans or Democrats, and by the people generally.

Such agitators can accomplish nothing during the term of the new Congress except a deplorable disturbance of business and of the industries now "advancing with great bounds," and the disturbance might be greatest and most deplorable in the industry of the woolen manufacturers, with coincident injury to the wool growers. Republican manufacturers in all industries can best serve their own interests by using their influence with their party to repress the mischievous tendencies of such legislators during the coming year and a half.

CITY AND COUNTRY SENTIMENT.

Public sentiment on the subject of the present excise law, so far as it concerns Sunday selling, is subject to a threefold division. There are people who believe in maintaining the prohibition and rigidly enforcing it. Another class believe in enforcing the prohibition so long as it is law, on the general principle that all laws should be observed by citizens and enforced by the authorities, but they are in favor of modifying this restriction and making it more acceptable to the mass of the people. And there are others who urge that a law so oppressive and obnoxious, forced upon the community against its will by external authority, should not be strictly executed by local officers. This last is a dangerous sentiment to cultivate, for once admit that administrative officers are to exercise their discretion in enforcing laws, and the door is open to all manner of abuses. Fostering that kind of sentiment is a distinct encouragement to the spirit of anarchy, and is perilous to law and order.

There can hardly be a doubt that in those communities in which the Sunday prohibition feature of the present excise law is not enforced, or in which it is enforced with difficulty and in spite of resistance and evasion, as in this city, the general sentiment of the people would favor a change in the law. But the difficulty is that those communities have no power to change it, and their representatives in the Legislature are not numerous enough to control its action on this subject without help from communities in which the general sentiment is in favor of maintaining Sunday prohibition.

There is little doubt that the preponderance of public sentiment throughout this State would be opposed to a change in the law which would permit the sale of liquor in saloons and restaurants everywhere on Sunday. The temperance sentiment and the Sabbath-observance sentiment—and, we may say, the general law and order sentiment—would be united in this opposition. This sentiment is entitled to control legislation on the subject so far as the State at large is concerned. Certainly those communities in which it preponderates are entitled to a law which will enable them to give it effect within their own jurisdiction.

There would be no hope of getting a change in the law which would permit Sunday liquor selling throughout the State, regardless of the sentiment of the people in rural districts and small towns. If the populous cities controlled the legislation of the State, there is no doubt that they would be quite willing to allow the rural communities to apply the law for themselves. It is to be feared that the representatives of those communities will not be as ready to permit the cities to have their own way in the matter. They are rather disposed to force their provincial policy upon the cities, of whose conditions and requirements they have little comprehension. But the utmost that we can expect them to concede is local option. They are not likely to consent to the entire repeal of the Sunday restriction; they may not be willing to exempt cities of any class from it in express terms; but they may agree to leave it to a vote of the people concerned.

The only way to make sure even of that is to make the question a distinct issue in the election, and have it understood that the political party that opposes "home rule" in this matter will lose votes heavily in those communities that demand it. The independent vote, the shifting vote that turns the scales at elections, is mostly in the cities, and this is an issue that may decide a State election and even a National election if the demand of popular sentiment in even one large city is disregarded.

HORSE-MEAT.

Work was begun last week in Oregon at a well-equipped abattoir and canning factory where horses are slaughtered and horse-meat is prepared for shipment. This is a legitimate industry, and there is a large supply of raw material in Oregon, consisting of half-wild horses—the majority of them young, and substantially all of them, presumably, in wholesome condition—for which there is no other market. The intention of the owners of the plant is, according to current reports, to sell the canned meat in Europe, where there is a market for it. It cannot be sold to consumers in this country as horse-meat, although we suspect that a part of it may enter into consumption here under another name.

The horse-meat industry has been carried on for some time in the suburbs of our great cities under much less favorable conditions. The old, broken-down, or glandered horse of the cities is an animal highly objectionable as food raw material, from the point of view of the consumer and the sanitarian, and after such horses have been slaughtered at a suburban abattoir the horse-meat is not exported, but is worked off in the neighboring towns. This suburban industry deserves the attention of the sanitary authorities of the cities in or near which it is in operation.

MR. BALFOUR'S TASK.

Of the leaders in the Conservative Party in England Mr. Balfour is likely to get from the recent remarkable triumph the greatest credit and the severest task. His uncle, Lord Salisbury, the titular head of the party, occupies a position in politics curiously analogous to his position in the House of Lords, one at once of power and of safety. He represents the Tory sentiment, and though he has had the astuteness to accept the alliance with the Liberal-Unionists, he represents little else than Tory sentiment, and the alliance he only accepted; he was quite incapable of forming it. He is by no means a blind Tory, and his Toryism is a very different thing from that of the day of Disraeli's "brute vote." He is probably incapable of breaking with his allies openly in the hour of triumph, but he would have been very glad to get back into power without Mr. Chamberlain and even without the much less trying Duke of Devonshire. Had it been left to him, it is not unlikely that he would have bided his time until the tide turned, and would not have incurred obligations to the Liberal-Unionists which he may fulfill honorably, but which he will certainly find irksome.

The alliance, so far as the Conservatives are concerned, is largely the work of Mr. Balfour, who brought to politics something of the detachment of mind developed in his study, where he had shed much of whatever party or class prejudice he may have inherited. To him the game was worth winning as quickly and as brilliantly as possible, and he was keenly alive to the fact that the day of lasting aristocratic domination was as completely closed in Great Britain as the day of stage coaches. Moreover, he has given much evidence of a desire to see his party become—to borrow Earl Rosebery's unlucky phrase—the "dominant partner" in a really national political organization, with positive aims, not content to serve solely as a check and to be called upon at uncertain intervals. It was in this spirit that he worked patiently and with great skill to provide a working basis for the Liberal-Unionists and the Conservatives, not merely in resistance to what both parties regarded as the disintegrating influence of Gladstonian home rule, but in promoting a common purpose as to domestic, colonial, and—though less distinctly—foreign policy. Doubtless in this effort he has found himself in closer sympathy with the Duke of Devonshire than with Mr. Chamberlain. But he has had the sagacity to get on with the former as well as with the latter, and rather better with both than they have with each other.

Now that the Conservatives are to have a majority in the Commons, without the Liberal-Unionists, over the English and Irish Gladstonians, and may even have a majority over these and the Liberal-Unionists, the temptation will be very great for the more ambitious and headstrong of the Conservatives to "drop" their allies. It is beyond reasonable doubt that Mr. Balfour would resist any movement to that end, and though his task will be a difficult one, we look to see him perform it with persistency and courage, and probably with success. Unless foreign affairs shall dominate English interests, and turn the public mind away from home questions, the House of Commons will be an arena in which the Conservatives will find it very hard to maintain their ascendency without Mr. Balfour's leadership. He is about the only great Parliamentary leader they have, and unquestionably he is the most capable they have had since Disraeli's time. Not only does he have a remarkable hold on the House, but he keeps constantly in mind the effect of what he says and does upon public opinion outside the Chamber. Indeed, this seems to be what gives the game any charm in his eyes, and he has attained his curious success chiefly by his attention to it. He has given no sign of being at all interested in the ordinary views or feelings of the Conservative Party, while he has gone out of his way frequently to acknowledge with emphasis the excellence of some of the ends professed by his opponents. A man of this spirit, feeling the future of his party and his own career as well as the welfare of the country to depend on preventing the absolute domination of narrow Toryism in the new Government, will not easily be defeated.

THE CHANCES FOR THE CUP.

When it was announced that the builders of the Defender were perfectly satisfied with her performance on Saturday, in which she showed her ability to beat the Vigilant by about eight minutes in a race of fifteen miles to windward and return, most people who have paid attention to yachting must have thought that they were rather easily pleased. As a matter of fact, the defeat was by less than three minutes, and it remained largely a matter of conjecture how much more it would have been if the Defender's people had not mistaken the position of the markboat. Supposing that it would have been eight minutes, it would still not have been "good enough" to reassure Americans about the prospect of keeping the cup from a challenger which had shown herself in light weather about twelve minutes faster in thirty miles than a boat which in such weather we must assume to be about the equal of Vigilant. To make us quite comfortable in our minds, the Defender would need to be a quarter of an hour in thirty miles better than the Vigilant in such weather as the cup races are likely to be sailed in. Thus far she has not demonstrated such a superiority.

She came rather nearer to demonstrating it in the triangular race of yesterday than she did in the beat and run of Saturday. Starting first, she had the lead at all times, and as the leading boat she had the advantage of the fluctuations of the light and fickle breeze. She was found to be faster in a "broad reach," much of which was virtually a run, by a little more than a minute and a half in ten miles, in a beat to windward by more than five minutes in ten miles, and on a close reach by a little more than two minutes in ten miles. Over the whole course her lead, which, to be entirely reassuring, should have been fifteen minutes, was a little less than ten.

That she can beat the successful defender of 1893 on every point of sailing is, indeed, pretty conclusively shown, and that she can do it in all ordinary yachting weather, for the trial of Saturday was in a strong and steady breeze, and the trial of yesterday was in a light and fluky breeze. It was also indicated that rough water checks her speed much less than it checks the Vigilant's, and that in a seaway her victory would be much more decisive. This showing is satisfactory so far as as it goes, but it scarcely goes far enough. If she were not clearly superior to the Vigilant, it is probable that we should save time and trouble and money by forfeiting the cup instead of racing for it. The owner of the challenger has made one unsuccessful expedition after the cup. Her designer has made two such expeditions. The teachings of experience have not been thrown away upon them. Whereas the former Valkyrie was built for English racing, and was very successful in it, the present Valkyrie has been built for the exclusive purpose of racing in these waters for the America's Cup. She has been so much adapted to cisatlantic conditions that her model is more Americanized than that of any British racing cutter before her, and that she is very much oversparred for British waters. She was modeled and built and rigged to beat the Vigilant in the Vigilant's own weather. There is no good reason to doubt that she can do it. The Defender can also beat the Vigilant, it seems, can beat her on every point of sailing, and can beat her decidedly. But it is still questionable whether she can beat her decidedly enough. The only way of making out from the trial races that the Valkyrie is foredoomed to defeat is to assume that the Vigilant of 1895 has been so much improved over the Vigilant of 1893 that to defeat the present Vigilant by eight or ten minutes is equivalent to defeating the conqueror of the Valkyrie by a full quarter of an hour. The only fact adduced in support of this contention is that the Vigilant went to windward faster on Saturday than she did in the last race with the Valkyrie in a stronger breeze. But the force of this allegation is much impaired when it is pointed out that on Saturday she had very much smoother water than in her last race with Valkyrie. In truth, the assumption that the Vigilant has been improved at all is an unverified and thus far an unverifiable hypothesis.

FIRE DEPARTMENT SECRECY.

It is doubtful if the people of this city have been generally aware of the fact that the Fire Commissioners are accustomed to conduct their proceedings in executive session—that is to say, in secret. They have not realized why it was that so little is heard about these proceedings and why they apparently excite so little interest, though the department is one of the most important branches of the municipal service.

There is no reason in the nature of its functions why the meetings and doings of the Board of Fire Commissioners should not be as open to the public as those of any other municipal department, and this secrecy is a habit, or a practice, that has grown up for no good purpose. It accounts for the fact that so little is known of what goes on in the Fire Department and why comparatively so little interest is taken in it. It enabled the old board to suppress the charges of Commissioner Gray against the head of the Bureau of Supplies and force the Commissioner to resign instead of the inculpated subordinate with a "pull." It led to the Marshal's office being tangled up in a conspiracy of incendiaries without any clear knowledge of how it happened on the part of the public.

Now it appears that there are charges of fraud and blackmail in the Bureau of Combustibles, information regarding which is just leaking out. The Commissioners have been trying to keep the matter to themselves, just as their proceedings with regard to the Fire Marshal were kept in the dark until his removal upon allegations which the public did not fully understand. There is no doubt that a policy of secrecy is favorable to the growing up of abuses and scandals in the department, for there is no safeguard against such things like publicity.

Commissioners who have designs to conceal, or who wish to use the services of the department to promote political or personal ends, would naturally favor doing everything in executive session, but those whose purpose was to reform the administration of the department and to insist upon honesty and efficiency in its bureaus would certainly prefer open meetings and invite publicity for their proceedings. It would bring public opinion to the support of their efforts and make it easier to hold their subordinates to a sense of responsibility. The action of the present Commissioners on the question of keeping up this practice of secrecy will be taken as indicating their attitud toward the public in the performance of their duties. If they are in full sympathy with reform in administrative methods, they will take the public into their confidence and get the confidence of the public in return.

SPANISH VICTORIES IN CUBA.

The Spanish authorities in Cuba have the advantage of telling their own story in their own way of everything that happens in the island. The normal condition of Cuba is what in any other country would be regarded as the utmost rigor of martial law. Every unauthorized account of events is sent out of the island at the writer's peril, and is commonly carried out by the narrator in person, so that by the time it reaches the public it is badly belated.

It is instructive, however, to compare the official accounts with the official actions, which form a valuable and authentic check upon them. The existing insurrection has been persistently minimized by the authorities, who have asked mankind to believe that all this trouble is made by a few evil-minded persons of no standing or account, who promptly disperse when troops are marched against them. Meanwhile, the officials who give this version have at their command at all times, for the intimidation of a million and a half of people, about as large an army as we find it necessary to maintain in a Nation of 65,000,000. Ever since this contemptible insurrection broke out they have been demanding and receiving reinforcements, until the whole number of Spanish troops is estimated at three times the number of the United States Army. And now, concurrently with the announcement of Gen. Campos's crushing victory with a thousand troops over five times their number of rebels, comes the announcement from Madrid that preparations are making to dispatch about 25,000 fresh Spanish troops to Cuba, and that the Cortes is to be asked to mobilize the first reserve, consisting of men who have already served their time with the colors. That is to say, Spain has been stripped of troops to be dispatched to Cuba. If Campos continues to win decisive victories, the question of according belligerent rights to the insurgents may very soon become practical for the Governments of other nations.

There may be something in a name, after all. The police boat Joe Blackburn, of the Washington (D. C.) harbor service, seems to have taken fire by spontaneous combustion, and is a total loss.

It is reassuring to learn that the sea serpent at present manoeuvring in Long Island Sound has no horns, for there is no telling what havoc he might not create along the beaches if he possessed those dangerous weapons. Being a monster of the mooly variety, however, there is no reason to suppose the creature to be anything more terrible than an eel afflicted with acromegaly. He is, therefore, an object rather of pity than of terror, and to shoot at him, as certain fishermen did on Saturday near Block Island, is simply an act of heedless cruelty. Fortunately this emphasized worm bears "a charmed life," which is, on the whole, a more effective protection than even the longest and sharpest of horns would be. The only proof that the serpent is invulnerable, to be sure, lies in the fact that when fired upon on his last appearance, he showed no signs of annoyance, and proceeded calmly in a north-northeast by north direction, but as the would-be slayers are certain they hit him twice, and that the bullets rebounded from his hide like a charge of bribery from that of a Far Rockaway Sheriff, no stronger confirmation could be asked, and the probabilities are that the picturesque visitor will outlast the vacation season in good shape.

That a steamer bearing the honored name of Philadelphia's great philanthropist and particularly peaceful gentleman, George W. Childs, should be engaged in filibustering expeditions, and should get herself fired upon by what with only a little exaggeration may be called a man-of-war, is a striking illustration of incongruity. Had this demi-semi-piratical ally of the Cuban rebels been named the Senator H. C. Lodge, or the Congressman Boutelle, nobody would have been surprised at her strayings from the paths of virtue and commerce into the byways of warfare and the Florida Keys.

A feature of the terrible disaster in the Gulf of Spezia that deserves and will excite indignant comment is that of the seventeen men composing the crew on the wrecked steamer only three were drowned, the other fourteen, including the Captain, managing to save their own lives. This is a record even worse than that of the Elbe, whose commander, at least, placed the safety of his passengers above that of himself, and preferred to die at his post rather than to follow his cowardly subordinates into the hastily launched boats. When the steamer Why Not was wrecked some weeks ago on the coast of Brittany, most of the officers and crew escaped, while a large number of laborers, who had taken passage for the Channel Islands, were left to their fate. Here are three instances within a short space of time that seem to prove a lamentable deterioration in the character of seagoing men, and are in sharp contrast with the heroism that in the past was expected from them almost as a matter of course. Displays of courage and self-sacrifice in moments of disaster on the ocean are by no means rare even now, but tales of a different sort come with discouraging frequency. The explanation of them, without doubt, lies in the fact that the crews of steamships are not sailors in any sense, have but the faintest ideas of discipline, and only too frequently are laborers of the lowest class, without intelligence as without character, and destitute of even a trace of pride in a profession about which they know nothing. With the disappearance of the sailing vessel, the sailor is also disappearing. What the men who are to take his place in the future will be cannot now be told, but what they are who, during the present period of transition, man the ordinary "tramps" and to some extent the regular liners, is made obvious by the loss of the Elbe, the Why Not, the Colima, and the Maria P.

Capt. Naylor-Leyland Shot His Father.

From The London Figaro.

The ratting and subsequent baronetting of Capt. Naylor-Leyland have forced that gentleman into a prominence he has not held since the unfortunate occurence which placed him in possession of his father's great wealth brought his name before the public. Capt. Naylor-Leyland had the terrible misfortune to fatally injure his father at a shooting party. Great sympathy was felt for him at the time. His present undoubted position in society is due to the popularity and beauty of his wife, the lovely Miss Jennie Chamberlain of so many London-Homburg seasons. The Naylor-Leyland mansion at Albert Gate is the recognized rendezvous of the smartest section of society, and the Prince of Wales is a frequent guest there.

"SEVEN SWABIANS" REVIVED

Millöecker's Tuneful Work Well Received at Terrace Garden.

The popularity of comic opera with the constituency of Terrace Garden was demonstrated last night by a very large audience. Millöecker's tuneful "Seven Swabians" was given its first presentation this season on this occasion, and each of the many melodious numbers was received with abundant applause and redemanded in almost every instance. The kindly manner in which the audience received the opera seemed, in a very large degree, to compensate the principals for their exertions, and, although the extreme heat had its effect upon the singers, they acceded without reluctance to the numerous desires for encores.

The performance was unusually smooth for a first night, and the appropriate stage appurtenances added considerably to the general good results. The cast was well selected, and the principals seemed well suited to the parts assigned to them. The pleasant Swabian dialect used by the singers added much to the humor of the lines. Bertha Prinz was a charming Katchen, and won many plaudits by her pleasant vocalization. Carla Englander was a chic Hannele, and received a very large share of applause. Ida Wilhelma displayed her resonant contralto voice advantageously in the selections assigned to the witch, Black Grete, and Mathilde Otto was a humorous and giddy Emerenzia.

The four men in the leading male characters did good work throughout. Max Monti, as Ottmar von Mannsperb, had a part supremely suited to his qualifications. His vocal numbers were given effectively, and evoked many plaudits. Ferdinand Schuetz made an extremely amusing Swabian bumpkin, and his funny verses on the enforcement of the Sunday law were vociferously received. Emil Sondermann, as Paracelsus, and Hermann Litt, as the Burgomaster, acquitted themselves creditably. From the favorable reception given the "Seven Swabians," it might be kept on the Terrace Garden stage for several weeks, yet Manager Michael Heumann is determined to offer new attractions constantly, and will replace this work of Millöecker by one of his later operas, "Poor Jonathan," Thursday night.

MR. DALY'S SEASON IN LONDON.

Likely to be Extended Beyond the Limit Fixed for Its Duration.

Mr. Daly's company begins the third week of the run of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" to-night at the Daly Theatre in London. The play has made a great hit in the English metropolis, and the theatre has been packed to overflowing ever since it was presented. The work of the company is greatly praised by the London critics, especially that of Miss Ada Rehan. "A Midsummer Night's Dream" is a play seldom produced in London, and it was never so well done there as it is being done by the Daly company, and the result is that it is a novelty in the city, carrying with it almost as much interest as a new play would do.

When Mr. Daly started for London, he announced that his season there would last but about six weeks, but the substantial success achieved by "A Midsummer Night's Dream" is likely to induce him to change his mind in regard to this. It is now understood that the play will be allowed to have its run, if it goes over to September, and in that case the company will have practically no vacation at all, except the time spent on the homeward trip, as the traveling season in this country begins in that month. The season at the home theatre does not open until late in November, when a new play will be presented, the name or subject of which is still a secret.

Wagner Festival at Brighton.

The Wagner festivals at Brighton Beach, beginning to-night and continuing Wednesday and Thursday nights, have been carefully arranged by Anton Seidl. Excerpts from "Die Walküre," "Götterdämmerung," "Tristan und Isolde," "Tannhäuser," and "Lohengrin" will be given with well-known volcalists. Much interst is displayed in the reappearance in America of Mme. Januschowsky since her recent triumphs in Vienna as a dramatic prima donna. Other soloists are Alma Kronold, Barron Berthald, and William Mertens.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Eden Musée.—In the cell in the Chamber of Horrors at the Eden Musée where condemned murderers are placed awaiting their execution, a new figure has been introduced. It is the wax representation of Marie Barberi, the Italian woman who has been sentenced to the electrical chair for the murder of the man who deceived and betrayed her. The figure is perfect and was made from sketches by the Musée artists from life. The employes of the Musée will join in the work for a pardon, and in front of the cell will be placed copies of the petition to Gov. Morton to pardon Miss Barberi. The group of the Cleveland family, including the latest arrival, Marion Cleveland, which was placed on exhibition Sunday, is proving a great attraction. At their afternoon and evening concerts during the week the Gypsy Orchestra will present a pleasing programme.

—Koster & Bial's.—One of the best programmes of the Summer season was given at Koster & Bial's Roof Garden last night. Principal among the features was the first appearance at this house of Senorita Lola Yberri, the Spanish dancer, who presented a novel dance of her own called "Sunbeams and Violets," in which she wore a dress decorated with 10,000 violets. The Hawthorne sisters also made their first appearance in "The Sporting Girls." Among the other artists were Daisy Mayer and her pickaninnies; Harry Gilfoil, the whistler; Kokin, the juggler; Harry Le Clair and Frederick Leslie, burlesque comedians; J. W. Ransone, Marietta and Bellont, with their performing cockatoos; Clairesse Agnew, and M. Gantvet.

—Casino Roof Garden.—The Leigh sisters in their sensational "Trilby" dance, are still the great features of the show at the Casino Roof Garden, and they bid fair to remain so until the close of the season. There are plenty of other good attractions this week, however, and last night's performance was a brilliant one. Among the artists who are appearing this week are the Big Four, with Master Martin; Al Reeves, banjoist and comedian; Kittie Wells, Annie Edwards, Dorothy Drew, Russell and Pearl, la petite Adelaide, William Johnson and his cane, and Bessie Phillips.

—Proctor's Theatre.—Ena Bertoldi, the hand balancer and contortionist, was the chief of the new stars at Proctor's Theatre yesterday, and she was heartily welcomed back to New-York by the large audiences which attended the continuous show. The Landgreens also appeared in their aerial ladder feats, and secured great applause. Among the other artists in the programme were Dilks and Wade, droll comedians; the Wood sisters, Edward Monroe, the Beaumont sisters, Whiting and Shepherd, and the McVickers.

—Keith's Union Square.—At Keith's Union Square Theatre Billy Emerson, the veteran minstrel, is still the leading star of the bill. His funny sayings were very liberally applauded yesterday. Other artists in the continuous show were Guyer and Goodwin, Cheridah Simpson, the California trio, Ward and Curran, Nellie de Courcy, Baldwin and Daly, Willett and Thorne's comedy company, Morton and Revelle, Kate Michelna, the Whalley sisters, R. M. Crane, and the Crane brothers.

—Madison Square Roof Garden.—At this pretty aerial resort a very strong vaudeville bill is being presented this week. It includes acts by the Midgleys, Montague and West, the "Gaiety Girl" trio, Press Eldridge, Haines and Pettingill, Cushman and Holcombe, Etta Berger, Tortajada, Ruth Caron, Kave and Henry, and Herbert and Kittie Gilmore. The audience last night was a very large one, and displayed its satisfaction with the performance by vigorous applause.

Sport Is International Nowadays.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Those enthusiastic people whose ambition is the revival of Olympias (we do not now mean the place of that name at Earl's Court) scarcely seem to realize how their dream is constantly being realized nowadays in a greater or less degree. Within the last six months Britons have entered into friendly antagonism with French, German, Dutch, and Belgian football teams, and have upheld the honor of the old country's national Summer game in Australia; while American and French race horses have been competing on our own courses. Within the last few weeks English and Irish lawn tennis champions have tried the strength of America, and other meetings are imminent on the Continent. Last Saturday we saw America, New-Zealand, South Africa, and France represented at Stamford Bridge in the amateur championships. One of the most interesting Henleys on record is going on, and crews from America, Canada, Holland, and France are contesting our supremacy in the athletic world. In the Autumn, on the other side of the Atlantic, we make yet another attempt to regain the yachting supremacy, typified by the America's Cup, while Cambridge University engages Yale at athletic sports.

GLADSTONE IS TRANQUIL

Successes Where Courage and Patriotism Stem the Tide.

LIBERAL PARTY STANDS ON RECORD

Goldwin Smith Rejoices that the Mother Country Has Been Saved from Dismemberment and Revolution.

LONDON, July 22.—Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to a friend, writes:

"It is too early to speculate upon the causes of our defeat and learn lessons from the facts, but the Liberal Party can well afford to stand upon its record. The disasters which are abounding on every side enhance the satisfaction afforded by the successes where courage and patriotism stem the prevailing tide."

TORONTO, Ontario, July 22.—Prof. Goldwin Smith, in an interview with a United Press representative to-day on the election now in progress in Great Britain, said that he believed Sir William Harcourt's Local Veto bill has done his party much mischief, and that Socialistic radicalism has received a final blow in the defeat of Mr. Morley.

Mr. Chamberlain's Socialistic proclivities, if he retains them, may give him trouble. Mr. Smith believes Lord Salisbury's majority dangerously large, and that his Lordship is not a good leader. The Duke of Devonshire would make a better one.

Mr. Smith thinks Lord Rosebery's most hopeful course would have been to lay home rule aside, and take up in a broad and patriotic way the reform of the House of Lords. He has marred for the time a bright career, but his gifts and his personal attractiveness are such that he will probably come to the front again. Mr. Smith says that meantime all of British blood may rejoice that the mother country has been saved from dismemberment and revolution.

The Returns in Detail.

LONDON, July 22.—Up to midnight the returns from the elections were as follows:

Conservatives	302
Unionists	54
Liberals	115
McCarthyites	52
Parnellites	7
Total	530
Whole number of seats	670

Results of the Balloting.

In the following districts the elections to-day resulted:

Ayr Burghs.—C. L. Orr-Ewing, (Con.,) 8,057; W. Birkmyre, (Lib.,) 2,722. In 1892 Birkmyre was elected by a majority of 7.

Banffshire.—Sir W. Wedderburn, (Lib.,) 2,997; Mr. Grant, (Union.,) 2,467. Liberal majority in 1892, 809.

Carlow.—J. Hammond, (National.,) 3,091; S. Duckett, (Con.,) 685. The Nationalist majority in 1892 was 2,025.

Carnarvonshire, Arfon Division.—E. Jones, (Lib.,) 4,482; Prof. A. Hughes, (Con.,) 2,853. The Liberal majority in 1892 the Liberal candidate was returned unopposed.

Cheshire, Altrincham Division.—C. R. Disraeli, (Con.,) 5,264; A. M. Latham, (Lib.,) 8,289. In 1892 Mr. Disraeli's majority was 798. Mr. Disraeli is a nephew of the late Earl of Beaconsfield.

Dumfries Burghs.—Sir R. T. Reid, (Lib.,) 1,785; W. Murray, (Union.,) 1,185. In 1892 the Liberal majority was 532.

Essex, Romford Division.—A. M. Wigram, (Con.,) 8,257; J. H. Bethell, (Lib.,) 6,450. Wigram's majority in 1892 was 1,182.

Forfarshire.—Martin White, (Lib.,) 5,159; C. M. Ramsay, (Con.,) 4,718. In 1892 the Liberal majority was 868.

Kildare, North Division.—Mr. Engledow, (Nation.,) 1,944; Mr. Carew, (Parnellite,) 1,712. The Nationalist majority in 1892 was 446.

Kincardineshire.—J. W. Crombie, (Lib.,) 2,603; Hon. C. J. Trefusis, (Con.,) 2,042. In 1892 Mr. Crombie had 1,068 majority.

Lancashire, Accrington Division.—Sir J. F. Leese, (Lib.,) 6,168; W. Mitchell, (Con.,) 6,828. In 1892 Sir J. F. Leese had a majority of 547. In 1893, when another election was held, on Sir J. F. Leese being appointed Recorder of Manchester, the Liberal majority was 258.

Lancaster, Heywood District.—G. Kemp, (Union.,) 4,489; T. Snape, (Lib.,) 3,933. In 1892 Mr. Snape had a majority of 621.

Lancaster, Newton Division.—T. W. Legh, (Con.,) 5,358; J. Moon, (Lib.,) 3,834. In 1892 Mr. Legh had a majority of 894.

Lancaster, Prestwich Division.—F. Cowley, (Lib.,) 6,039; E. S. C. Mowbray, (Con.,) 5,938. In 1892 Mowbray was elected by 136 majority.

Louth, North Division.—T. M. Healy, (Nat.,) 2,294; J. Nolan, (Parnell.,) 1,433. In 1892 Healy's majority was 699.

Monmouthshire, North Division.—R. McKenna, (Lib.,) 4,765; W. H. Williams, (Con.,) 4,023. In 1892 the Liberal majority was 1,169.

Perthshire, East Division.—Sir J. Kinloch, (Lib.,) 3,410; W. L. Boare, (Con.,) 2,535. Kinloch was returned in 1892 by 1,049.

Stirlingshire.—J. McKillop, (Union.,) 5,916; W. Jacks, (Lib.,) 5,489. Mr. Jack's majority in 1892 was 746.

Yorkshire, Doncaster Division—F. W. Fisher, (Con.,) 6,698; Joseph Walton, (Lib.,) 5,957. In 1892 the Liberals carled the district by 279 majority.

Yorkshire, Normanton Division.—B. Pickard, (Lib.,) 5,499; D'Arcy Wilson, (Con.,) 5,041. In 1892 Pickard was returned by a majority of 2,331.

Yorkshire, Barnsley Division.—Earl Compton, (Lib.,) 6,829; Capt. Greville, (Con.,) 4,653. In 1892 Earl Compton's majority was 3,241.

The polls declared to-day show a gain of two seats for the Liberals and three for the Conservatives. Forfarshire followed the example of the Brigg Division of Lincolnshire by reversing the verdict of the election in November, 1894, and giving Martin White, the Liberal candidate, a majority of 441. At the November election which was occasioned by Sir J. Rigby, then the Liberal member for the county, being made a Judge, Charles Maule Ramsay, the Conservative candidate, was returned by a majority of 286.

Sir T. Reid, Attorney General under Lord Rosebery's administration, has an increased majority in Dumfries Burghs. T. M. Healy, who represented the Nationalists in Louth, also had an increased majority. Four Liberals and two Conservatives show gains over the votes by which they were returned at the previous elections.

Use of the Same Wood Blocks.

Instances of the same wood blocks being used over and over again, to represent different events, scenes, and persons, in the same volume, are so many in early-printed books that it might be supposed that every one who felt interest in books knew of such. "Vitas Patrum," by Wynkyn de Worde, 1495, is a striking example; most, if not all, of the cuts being repeated many times, some of them six or eight, and they are about the most absurd and grotesque ever seen, although the book is so beautifully printed that there need be no hesitation in saying it has never been excelled, and rarely equaled, either by the "Kelmscott" or any other press, except, perhaps, by Whittingham, in his fine folio Victoria Prayer Book, which he printed for the elder Pickering.

An extremely fine copy of the "Vitas Patrum," measuring nearly 10¾ inches by 8 inches, quite sound, and almost as clean as the day it left the printers, is one of the principal ornaments of my modest collection. It has the title, a leaf of table, and last leaf of text in fac simile. Coverdale's, Cranmer's, and other early Bibles have such repetitions; and Hollinshed's "Chronicles" are full of them.

There was another way of handling woodcuts, which has not been alluded to, viz., dividing blocks into two parts and mixing up the halves so as to form many varieties. Examples of these mixed blocks may be seen in the Strasbourg "Horace" and "Terence," printed about 1490. In the beautiful edition of Tyndale's New Testament, printed by Jugge, 1552, are many of these divided and mixed blocks, which are shuffled about in the most ingenious manner. So many handbooks and "near cuts" to knowledge as we now have, it is a wonder these mixed or composite blocks have escaped notice.—Notes and Queries.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

2:45 A. M.—21 Manhattan Street; Clara Lichenthal; damage, $500.

2:40 A. M.—21 Manhattan Street; Clara Lichenthal; damage, $500.

6:45 P. M.—51 William Street; occupied by William Schmidt & Co., lithographers; damage $500.

9:30 P. M.—163 Pearl Street; C. F. Pearce and others, damage, $1,600.

FIRST GRAND BALL AT BAR HARBOR

Some of the Costumes Worn by the Women Who Attended—Luncheons and Dinners at the Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 22.—The first grand ball of the season was given to-night. Everything contributed to make the affair a marked success. Magnificent flowers and potted plants of every description were grouped about the room. The ballroom, which has lately been refurnished, was decorated in red satin paper, after the French. It formed a very effective background for the dancers.

Miss Morton, the daughter of Gov. Levi P. Morton, was very dainty, in pale blue, with Chantilly lace and black velvet garniture. Miss Laura Jenkins of Baltimore, a stately blonde, wore black chiffon, cut décolletée. Miss Thompson of New-York wore a pale-blue frock, with white tulle ruffles. Mrs. William Sheldon of New-York was distinguished looking in a black and white striped silk, with low neck and large bouffant sleeves. Mrs. Clarence Carey of New-York was attired in wine-colored silk, with pink chiffon and gold embriodery. Mrs. Levi P. Morton, in black silk, with white chiffon, was very dignified looking. Miss Scott was dainty in her pretty frock of Dresden silk, trimmed with black velvet. Miss Jeanne Struthers of Philadelphia wore a handsome pink blouse, with black satin skirt. Miss Knowlton of New-York, a handsome brunette, wore black grenandine. Miss Susie Sturgis of Philadelphia was simply but effectively gowned in pure white. Miss Watson of New-York wore a chic gown of black tulle. Miss Van Rensselaer of New-York wore a rich white silk bodice, with black skirt.

Prominent among the dancers were the Misses Sturgis, M. le Ghait, Belgian Minister; Pierre Botkin, Russian Minster; Baron Shober of the Swedish Embassy; Miss Mary Harrison, Miss Jeanne Struthers, Miss Scott, Miss McIlvaine, Mr. Beechsher, J. Laurence Bodine, Llewellyn Barry, Edgar Scott, John Newbold, Admiral Upshur, J. Sherman Hoyt, Joseph Harriman, J. C. McCoy, Mrs. William Sheldon, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Harriman, Mrs. Arthur Sullivan, Miss Sullivan, the Misses Knowlton, Miss Watson, Mrs. and the Misses Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Miss Harrison, Miss Jenkins, J. R. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Clarence Carey, J. Montgomery Hare, Miss Andersón, Julian Verdi, Miss Hall, the Misses Morton, Miss Louise Garland, Mrs. W. S. Gurnee, Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister; Count Czechnyi, and Mrs. John Ford of the British Legation.

Six informal luncheons were given to-day. The most important, perhaps, was the one at which Miss Jeanne Struthers of Philadelphia acted as hostess. The occasion was an especially enjoyable one, and of the twelve young ladies who participated none looked lovelier than Miss Wallach, Miss Whitney, and Miss Brice, the daughter of Senator Brice. The other young ladies who enjoyed Miss Struther's white luncheon were Miss Marzie Sturgis, Miss Maria Mitchell, and Miss Coles of Philadelphia; Miss Hall, Miss Norton, Miss Louise Garland, Miss Bend, and Miss Morton of New-York, and Miss Hinkle of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. Henry Livingston of New-York gave a luncheon to-day. The guest of honor was Mrs. Levi P. Morton, who is a great friend of Mrs. Livingston's. They have both taken seats together for the Kebo Valley Club dinner on the 31st of the month.

Last evening Mrs. R. H. Townsend, wife of the ex-Minister to Japan, gave a dinner to several of her friends in honor of Mr. John Ford of the English Embassy. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Burnham of Boston, Mr. Beach of New-York, Fernando Yznago, whose sister was the Duchess of Wandeville; Miss Wallach, Miss Helen Brice, the daughter of Senator Brice; Miss Payson of Washington, and Raymond Le Ghait, son of the Belgian Minister.

James A. Cresswell of Philadelphia gave a reception on board his yacht, the Anita, to-day. In the evening the party adjourned to the ball.

Ed Hyde gave a farewell dinner of nine covers to-night. The decorations were pink roses, with maidenhair ferns.

The New-York arrivals to-day were Edward C. Cockley, William A. Schley, Mrs. William A. Schley, Theodore P. Cooper, and J. F. Duncan.

A NEWPORT CHARITY FUND

Contributions for the Support of the Children of a Murdered Woman.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 22.—Cottagers are contributing liberally to a fund to be used for the support of the children of Mrs. James Shea, who was kicked to death by her husband recently. It was a case that appealed to the sympathies of Summer residents. Mrs. Alva E. Vanderbilt headed the list with $50, and Mrs. E. F. S. Arnold of New-York and Mrs. Thomas E. Stillman of Brooklyn sent in large checks to-day.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan and Mrs. Henry Clews entertained at dinner to-night.

Mrs. Waring, wife of New-York's Street-Cleaning Commisioner, will have a musicale at her cottage to-morrow morning.

Mr. and Mrs. George De Forest came over from New-London to-day and opened the Train Villa for the Summer. The Misses Annie and Fanny Ogden and Miss Annie Leary also arrived from New-York to-day for the season. The latter has her brother, Charles Leary, as her guest. Other visitors who arrived at the cottages from New-York to-night were Mrs. Herman Emmett, with Mrs. H. A. Johnson; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Carson, with Charles E. Harris; Miss Butterworth, with Mrs. William G. Weld; Miss Choate, with Miss Barger; H. Maitland Kersey, with Eugene Higgins; Albert Matthews, with Cornelius Vanderbilt; and McDougall Hawkes, with Frederick Sheldon.

John Noble Griswold, son of John N. Griswold, died suddenly at Colorado Springs to-day of pneumonia.

Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs, and Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll returned from New-York to-day. Eugene Higgins returned from Bar Harbor.

Among the arrivals at the hotels to-day were W. G. Howard, Mrs. George Cecil, Charles S. Phillips, D. E. Rosor, W. B. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. A. Eugene Kirby, Charles H. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. William Wood, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Duer, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Hawley, Bridgeport; Rachel Bright Holdeman, Bright Holdeman, W. R. Foley, H. D. Williams, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. A. Fleming, Pittsburg; De C. Kittson, St. Paul; Mr. and Mrs. F. J. H. Merrill, Albany; William J. Pardee, United States Army; C. Barrows, Providence; B. Brodwell Helmer, Mrs. Elbridge Haney, Miss May Stearns, Mr. and Mrs. Tracy C. Drake, Chicago; C. F. Smith, Indianapolis; Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Penn, W. G. Foulke, Germantown; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Randolph, George A. Wellington, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Sommers, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Strong, Boston; W. E. Phillips, Brooklyn; Mrs. S. F. Jenkins, Jr., Rochester; Mrs. W. T. Stillwell, Miss Constance Stillwell, K. Howard, Mrs. George C. Cantz and family, Baltimore.

Atherton Blight and the Misses Blight have returned here from Europe, and will open their cottage to-morrow.

Bishop Clark of Rhode Island is ill at his cottage. He has been in poor health for several months. His condition to-night is considered very serious. He is eighty-five years old.

Albert Matthews, Victor Sorchan, McDougall Hawkes, and John C. Furman registered at the Casino to-day.

To-day's arrivals at Conanicut included Arthur Lockhart, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Salisbury, Miss Cora Palmer, H. R. Griffith, Miss C. Bradheld, Harry M. Wright, New-York; T. W. Henry, Edward Totten, F. W. Cheny, Boston; George H. Clark, Jr., Newark; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Miltenberger, St. Louis; Thomas G. Shoemaker, W. Yorke Starkeson, William A. Kremer, Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ordway and family, Washington.

The Casino dance to-night was attended by at least a hundred cottagers. The gowns were bright and elaborate. Mrs. Edward Lauterbach wore black silk, with white puffed sleeves, and diamond ornaments. Miss Morgan wore blue silk, and Miss Burden wore pink chiffon over pink silk.

Others present were Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg, Capt. Nicholl Ludlow, United States Navy; Miss Ludlow, Philip Kearney, Center Hitchcock, Mrs. J. R. De Lamar, Miss De Lamar, H. C. Cushing, H. F. Eldredge, H. D. Cleveland, the Misses Stanley, Charles Safford, G. Mead Tooker, Capt. H. C. Taylor, United States Navy; Miss Taylor, Mrs. J. Watts Kearny, Guy Norman, Lieut. J. C. Brooks, United States Navy; H. G. Gray, Col. Reginald Norman, Miss Hattie Gammell, Mrs. Walter N. Eldredge, Miss Livingston, R. R. Pennington, Philip S. Sears, F. Grand D'Hauteville, Miss Bonaparte, Ogden Codman, Jr., Miss Hoffman, Ellis Hoffman, Miss Whitehouse, Miss Barger, Mrs. F. G. D'Hauteville, Miss Choate, Reginald Brooks, Mrs. George Hoffman, Lieut. William McCarthy Little, United States Navy; Milton H. Barger, Miss Emily Tooker, James A. Stillman, John C. Furman, Miss Whittier, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Miss Sands, A. E. Sands, Stewart Brice, and Winthrop Rutherford.

GEN. CAMPOS CRITICISED

Spaniards Object to His Fighting and to His Lenient Attitude.

TWO GENERALS ARE RECOMMENDED

Weyler and Polavieja Are Noted for Their Severity in Dealing with the Rebellions of the Past.

MADRID, July 22.—The newspapers here display ill humor because of the action of Gen. Martinez Campos in frequently exposing himself in engagements with the Cuban insurgents. The papers also condemn his lenient policy and his leaning toward Cuban autonomy.

The public shares largely the views of the press, and all ask that the Government adopt stern and decisive measures for the suppression of the insurrection.

There is a popular demand, backed by the military journals, that the Government send Gens. Weyler and Polavieja to co-operate with Gen. Martinez Campos. Both of these Generals were noted for their severity in past Cuban rebellions. If Gen. Martinez Campos makes no opposition, they may be sent to Cuba.

LONDON, July 22.—The Times to-morrow will print a Havana dispatch saying that, according to information from insurgent sources, Gen. Campos's force was completely destroyed in the battle near Bayamo. Gen. Campos and half a dozen others of his best mounted officers alone escaped. Gen. Campos was wounded.

The report of the capture of Antonio Maceo, the insurgent chief, according to the same authority, is not true. The officers with Gen. Campos, the dispatch says, display much discontent over his conduct of the operations.

GOES ON A PEACEFUL VOYAGE.

The Cauca in the Service of a Gold Mine Company.

Fabien & Mendy, Stone Street Commission merchants, yesterday gave out a statement concerning the steamer Cauca, formerly the George B. Sandt, which put out to sea Sunday, and which was rumored to be on a filibustering expedition. The statement read:

The George B. Sandt was bought from the Centennial Transportation Company by Fabien & Mendy, as agents of the Société Anonyme des Mines de Cauca, of Paris, owners of several gold mines on the River Atrato, in the Republic of Colombia, and the steamship was bought for the use of the company, and she will ply between Carthagena and Quibdo, the headquarters of the mines on the Atrato River.

Maurice de St. Edme, a wealthy Parisian, one of the mine owners, is a passenger on the Cauca, as is also Fernand Mourgules, an expert mining engineer, employed by the company. The Cauca was refitted for navigating the Atrato, a shallow river, at Pollon's wharf, Erie Basin. She took on coal and provisions and her two passengers at the French Line pier, 42, North River, and left at 10 A. M. Sunday on her voyage to Cartagena. She carried no cargo, and there is no truth in the report that ammunition was placed on board.

Owing to the publication of the rumor, the agents of the vessel are apprehensive that she will get into trouble with some of the Spanish gunboats if she attempts to reach her destination by way of the Windward Passage.

AN IMAGINATIVE CUBAN REPORT.

Two Yachts Described Absurdly as Fitted for Filibustering.

FERNANDINA, Fla., July 22.—The dispatch sent out by the Associated Press, stating that the yacht Emma B. and others are soon to take filibustering expeditions from the East Florida coast, caused a wide smile to spread over the face of Fernandina people. The story is absurd.

The Emma B., is under five tons burden, is only 30 feet long, draws 2½ feet, and is a poor sea boat. The other yacht mentioned is probably the Minim, which is only a little larger. Neither is much more than a good-sized boat, and if Spain is only to be defeated by means of expeditions carried by such tiny craft the independence of Cuba is a long way off.

The only effective work either could do for the Cuban cause would be to slip out of Amelia River and put arms and ammunition aboard of some larger vessel. The shipyard mentioned is a product of a New-York correspondent's imagination.

There is no shipyard in Fernandina. Collector of Customs Blatzell says that vessels over five tons burden must have licenses, and that neither of these little yachts is known on the books of the Fernandina Custom House, although they belong here.

EX-CONSUL WALLER'S SENTENCE.

Apparent Difficulty to Obtain Copy of Proceedings at His Trial.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The persistent efforts made by Ambassador Eustis, under instructions from the State Department, to obtain from the French Government a copy of the evidence given at the trial at Madagascar, which resulted in the conviction of John L. Waller, ex-United States Consul at Tamatave, and a sentence of twenty years' imprisonment for treason, have thus far been unsuccessful.

The recent mass meeting on the case at Topeka, Kan., Waller's former home, and letters received at the State Department indicate a feeling among Waller's friends that the United States Government has not been firm enough in pressing its requests in behalf of the imprisoned American.

It appears, however, from letters from the State Department, in reply to prominent and influential men who have interested themselves in Waller's behalf, that repeated importunities by Mr. Eustis to the French Ministery for Foreign Affairs have resulted only in securing some documents relating to the charges against Waller.

Mr. Eustis has requested the Ministry time and again to furnish him with a written copy of the evidence before the military court in Madagascar which so promptly declared Waller guilty of treason, but without avail. Within the past week additional instructions have been sent to Mr. Eustis, and it is understood that these relate to the failure to secure the evidence. It is said that no report of the testimony before the military court was taken, and that it was not strong enough to convict in an American tribunal, military or civil.

Waller is now in the civil prison at Marseilles. Letters just received from him here, say that he is ill, suffering from congestive chills, and that prison life is injurious to his health. Waller's wife and her children are in Madagascar, in want, and the last information received here concerning them was that an effort was being made among her husband's friends there to secure their passage to America.

DETAILS OF MARIA P. WRECK.

Capt. Ferrari Was Asleep in His Berth When the Collision Occurred.

GENOA, July 22.—Capt. Ferrari, who commanded the sunken steamship Maria P., has made a statement, in which he says that he was asleep in his berth when the collision occurred.

He was awakened by the terrific crash, followed by cries of distress, and rushed on deck. When he reached the deck he found that the engine of the Orgigia had been reversed and the Maria P. was sinking.

He threw himself into the sea and kept afloat until he was picked up. An inquiry into the disaster has been opened here.

SPEZIA, July 22.—Additional details of the collision between the Italian steamships Ortigia and Maria P. and the sinking of the latter in the Gulf of Genoa include the testimony of the look-outs of both vessels that they sighted each other too late to avert the collision. Each also charges that the Captain and mate of the other vessel were asleep in their bunks when they should have been on deck.

Senhor Balena, a Brazilian merchant who was on his way home with his wife and three boys, one of them a babe in arms, is among the survivors.

He says that he and his family were asleep in their berths when they were awakened by the shock of the collision. He immediately ran to the deck with two of the children, while his wife carried the baby in her arms. Mechanically she drank three glasses of water on the deck before she realized the danger. Then she followed her husband to the bridge, when they saw that the ship was sinking.

He called to his wife to jump into the sea, which she did, and he followed her with the two boys. The two older boys were drowned, but Balena swam by the side of his wife and succeeded in holding her and the baby above the water until they were all picked up.

DEATH OF RUDOLPH GNEIST.

Career of Emperor William's Instructor in Political Science.

BERLIN, July 22.—Prof. Rudolph Gneist, Doctor of Laws and Philosophy, Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Berlin, died to-day. He had recently undergone two operations for renal calculus, but his advanced age was thought at the time to militate very strongly against his recovery.

Rudolph Gneist was born in Berlin, Aug. 13, 1816. He was an Ascultator in 1836, an Assessor at the Superior Court in 1841, an Assistant Judge in the Supreme Tribunal in 1846; a Rector and Pro-Rector in 1872 and 1873. He had a seat in the Municipal Council of Berlin in 1848, and became a member of the Prussian Lower House in 1858.

In his youth he was a member of the "Faction Vincke"; later he was a leader of the Left Centre; at his death he was a National Liberal.

An order of Emperor William I. appointed him instructor to Prince William—the present Emperor William II.—in political science.

He wrote many valuable works on historical, Constitutional, and social subjects. Among them are "The Constitution of Trial by Jury in Germany," 1849; "Nobility and Knighthood in England," 1853; "The Administrative Law in England," 1883 and 1884, and "Geschichte des Englischen Parliaments," 1886.

CHOLERA IN ASIA MINOR.

Russia and Austria in Accord for Controlling the Contagion.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The United States Consul at Hiogo cables that cholera is prevalent there.

Consular reports from Mersine, Asia Minor, show that for the week ended May 25 there were 20 cases and 15 deaths in Tarsus; week ended June 1, 450 cases and 300 deaths in Tarsus; 50 cases and 30 deaths in Adana.

For the week ended June 8, 500 cases and 350 deaths in Tarsus; 200 cases and 100 deaths in Adana. Week ended June 15, 250 cases and 180 deaths in Tarsus, and 350 cases and 200 deaths in Adana.

A complete understanding has been reached by Russian and Austrian authorities for the control of the disease should it appear in the neighborhood of the Russo-Austrian frontier.

The Russian Government, fearing that cholera may be carried into that country from Japan, has sent six physicians to Vladivostock with orders to use all possible means of protection.

In the month ended June 22, 136 cases of cholera were reported in the Government of Velyn, forty of which proved fatal.

ZAYAS'S INSURGENTS DEFEATED.

Freightage on Sugars to New-York Reduced by One-Half.

HAVANA, July 22.—A dispatch from Gcv. Luque of the Province of Santa Clara reports that Lieut. Teruel, at the head of two combined columns of troops, has engaged in battle and dispersed the insurgent band under Zayas, capturing a quantity of arms and provisions. It is believed that a number of the rebels were killed.

It is now positively known that the insurgent leader, Alfonso Goulet, was killed in the recent battle at Valenzuela.

Gen Martinez Campos has concentrated 5,000 troops at Bayamo and will begin active operations against the insurgents in that vicinity at once.

The Spanish mail steamers plying between Havana and New-York have been ordered to charge half the former amount of freightage on sugars, the reduction to go into effect immediately.

PERTURBATION IN DUNGARVAN.

Caretaker of a Farm, Tenants of Which Had Been Evicted, Killed.

DUBLIN, July 22.—The neighborhood of Dungarvan, County Waterford, is greatly excited over an agrarian outrage which occurred there last night.

While the caretaker of a farm, the tenants of which had been evicted, was sitting in his house with his wife, a number of shots were fired at them through the windows. The man was fatally and the woman dangerously wounded. The latter, badly hurt as she was, crawled two miles to the nearest house to get assistance.

NEW COMMANDERS IN IRELAND.

Earl of Cadogan Will Make His State Entry in August.

LONDON, July 22.—It is officially announced that the Queen has approved the appointment of Gen. Lord Roberts to the command of her Majesty's forces in Ireland.

The Earl of Cadogan, the new Viceroy of Ireland, will make his State entry into Dublin Aug. 2.

THE QUEEN GOES TO OSBORNE.

Austria's Emperor Will Make His Visit to England in August.

LONDON, July 22.—The Queen left Windsor for Osborne to-day.

The Emperor of Austria will arrive in England, on his first visit to Great Britain, about the end of August. It is expected that he will spend three weeks deer-stalking in the Highlands, as the guest of the Queen.

CANADIAN GRADUATES IN ROME.

Archbishop Langevin Expected at the Vatican in September.

ROME, July 22.—Eleven pupils of the Canadian College at Rome, having finished their studies, started for Canada to-day.

Archbishop Langevin of the Province of St. Boniface, Canada, is expected to arrive in Rome in September.

Death of Charles C. Babington.

LONDON, July 22.—Charles C. Babington, Professor of Botany at Cambridge University, died at Cambridge to-day.

Charles Cardale Babington was born at Ludlow in 1808. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and in 1832 was elected to a professorial fellowship at that college. Prof. Babington published numerous botanical works, among the best known of which is a "Manual of British Botany." He contributed many botanical articles to scientific journals.

Encyclical to Belgian Bishops.

ROME, July 22.—The Pope has addressed an encyclical letter to the Bishops in Belgium.

It urges them to aim at ameliorating the strained relations existing in that country between capital and labor, by conciliating the respective interests.

Protest Against Bulgarian Officials.

VIENNA, July 22.—The Fremdenblatt learns that the foreign agents at Sofia will present an energetic protest to the Bulgarian Government because of the failure of the Bulgarian officials to protect the agents and their wives against brutality and insult on the occasion of the funeral of Stambuloff.

Stolloff Will Resign from the Ministry.

LONDON, July 22.—The Times to-morrow will publish a Vienna dispatch saying that Dr. Stolloff, the Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, wrote to Prince Ferdinand yesterday, intimating his intention to resign from the Ministry.

Hungary Harvest Official Returns.

PESTH, July 22.—The official returns on the crops throughout Hungary show that the harvest does not exceed the average, and that it is equal to that of 1894, while, in quality, the crops are generally good.

Ex-Chief Justice Daly in London.

LONDON, July 22.—Ex-Chief Justice Daly of New-York is making a series of visits to the law courts during his stay here. He occupied a seat beside Sir Francis Jeune in the Divorce Court last week, while the Tennis divorce case was in progress.

NOT SO HOT AS SUNDAY

But Only a Thermometer Could Tell the Difference—Great Rush to Get Out of Town—Six Prostrations.

The temperature yesterday did not reach Sunday's record by 1 degree. The top mark was attained Sunday at 4 o'clock P. M., when the mercury registered 89°.

The mercury yesterday forenoon climbed up so rapidly that many persons thought the day would prove a record breaker. But it stopped when it reached 88°, at 4 o'clock P. M., and, after remaining about stationary for an hour or two, gradually fell, reaching 83° at 8 o'clock in the evening.

The following cases of prostration by heat were recorded:

BARGER, JACOB, of 161 Second Street; overcome on surface car at Second Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; attended by ambulance surgeon.

COMAGHY, PATRICK, of 40 Carmine Street; overcome at the Morton Street pier; St. Vincent's Hospital.

HEUPEL, ERNEST, of South Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn; overcome at 87 Park Place; Hudson Street Hospital.

MARSHAL, EMIL, of 2,127 Portland Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome at 137 Allen Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

POPPE, CHARLES, of 80 Coffey Street, Brooklyn; overcome at 199 Centre Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

WILLIAMS, JOSEPH, of 535 West Thirty-first Street; overcome in front of 515 West Fifty-seventh Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

It was unqualifiedly an uncomfortable day. Many of those who were unfortunate enough to have to walk about the streets carried umbrellas or walked close to the walls on the shady sides.

There was a little breeze on a level with the Weather Bureau. The weather clerks said that they felt very comfortable, and enjoyed the zephyrs that blew from the west and southwest at the rate of eight and ten miles an hour. This wind, however, did not come down to earth, where ordinary mortals live, and the air stirred but slightly in the streets and parks.

The exodus of Sunday was repeated yesterday on a slightly reduced scale. There was a big rush for the excursion boats in the forenoon. Steamboat lines and suburban railroads had all the passenger traffic they could handle.

Outgoing trains, too, carried a great many persons to the country and Summer resorts. Business men that could manage to get away hastened to join their families at the mountains or seaside.

The cooler air that came with the Sunday evening shower was rapidly warmed when the sun came up. The temperature was 75° at 8 o'clock A. M., and the humidity was 83. The humidity had decreased to 61° by 8 o'clock last evening.

The forecast for to-day is fair and slightly cooler. There is no cool wave advancing that is likely to reach New-York right away, according to the statement from the Weather Bureau. The slight fall in temperature that is promised for to-day, it was said, is due to some purely local eccentricity on the part of the weather.

Three Prostrations in Hoboken.

HOBOKEN, N. J., July 22.—Three persons were prostrated by the heat in this city to-day. One was Thomas Dowd of 553 Grove Street, Jersey City, who recovered and was sent home.

A woman, whose name is unknown, was prostrated in Newark Street and was taken to St. Mary's Hospital. She was still unconscious at a late hour this evening.

Mrs. Mary Voss, thirty-five years old, of 44 Madison Street, was prostrated on First Street and was taken to St. Mary's Hospital. She will recover.

OBITUARY RECORD.

George W. Greene.

George W. Greene, fomerly Vice President of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company, and more recently President of the New-York and New-Jersey Construction Company, died yesterday in a private sanitarium at 336 West Forty-sixth Street.

Mr. Greene was born in Orange County, N. Y., about sixty-five years ago. He studied law, and, after serving as County Judge, he was elected to the Assembly from Orange County in 1886, and held the office by re-election until 1890.

The bill authorizing the construction of the North River Bridge was introduced by Mr. Greene. He was chosen Vice President of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company in 1890, and in 1892 became President of the New-York and New-Jersey Construction Company. He was compelled to resign that office because of illness, and soon retired to the sanitarium for treatment for rheumatism. His widow and daughter live at Goshen, N. Y.

Henry Lyles.

Henry Lyles, who at one time was President of the Bowery Savings Bank, this city, died at his home in Brooklyn yesterday morning after a long illness. He was born in Flatlands, L. I., seventy-nine years ago. He became an employe of Slate, Gardiner & Howell, East India commission merchants in 1836, and in 1840 he organized the firm of Lyles & Paulhemus, dealers in sperm oils. He was elected President of the Bowery Savings Bank in 1879.

He was one of the founders of the Market National Bank, which was consolidated with the Fulton Bank. He was for a time Vice President of the Market and Fulton National Bank and a trustee at the time of his death. He was a member of Kings County Lodge, No. 511, I. O. O. F., and of the Midwood Club. He leaves a wife and two children.

The Rev. Cornelius J. O'Callaghan.

The Rev. Cornelius J. O'Callaghan, Chancellor of the Portland (Maine) Catholic Diocese, died yesterday at the parochial residence of his brother, the Rev. E. M. O. M. O'Callaghan at Portsmouth, N. H. He was born in Kanturk, County Cork, Ireland, in 1830, and came to this native country, and then came to St. John's Theological Seminary, Fordham, N. Y., where, after completing the course, he was ordained Oct. 20, 1860, by Archbishop Hughes of New-York. He was assigned to the diocese of Portland, Me., under Bishop Bacon, and had filled the office of Chancellor of the diocese for twelve years.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—David Frank of 121 East Sixty-fifth Street, sixty-six years old, died yesterday at Long Branch. He was born in Germany and came to this country in 1852. He made a fortune in the live stock business. He retired from business in 1883.

—Prof. D. H. Robinson, who had held the Chair of Ancient Languages at the Kansas University since the foundation of the school, twenty-six years ago, died Sunday night at Lawrence. He was a graduate of Rochester University.

—E. S. Strahan died Sunday at Portland, Oregon. He was at one time Chief Justice of the Oregon Supreme Court and a few years ago received the Democratic votes in the Legislature for United States Senator.

—Prof. John Hart, a leading educator of Virginia and a prominent Baptist, died at Bowling Green, Carolina County, Va., Sunday.

A Remembrance of Sir Walter Scott.

He had come for quiet and refuge from visitors to my father's house, where he was as free as in his own, but he said frankly, he felt unequal to any society but that of his friend's youngest child, who would amuse him with her merry bavardags. So I was left alone with him that afternoon, and that scene is present with me as if it were yesterday. Sir Walter, addressing me with the gentle "dearie" he was wont to apply to little children, told me that he did not wish to speak himself at all, but he would be glad to listen to some fairy stories if I had any to tell him.

Nothing was easier to me, as fairies and hobgoblins were the constant companions of my thoughts at that period of my existence, and I plunged at once into a wild invention of what I imagined to be the manners and customs of such frolicsome beings, to all of which he listened patiently for a long time, and often laughed out heartily in spite of his overhanging gloom. I was very sorry when a grave person in authority came to take me back to my schoolroom, and leave the greatest of all story tellers to forget the child's fantastic romance in his own dark thoughts.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Hohenlohe Visits Francis Joseph.

LONDON, July 22.—The Times to-morrow will print a dispatch from its Vienna correspondent saying that Chancellor Hohenlohe of Germany, who has been staying at Alt Aussee, visited Ischl on July 20 and had an audience with Emperor Francis Joseph.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Buffalo, July 22.—The Gould Coupler Works on Austin Street, near the New-York Central tracks were burned this afternoon; loss about $70,000. Thousands of dollars' worth of valuable patterns are lost. The destruction of the plant

ANOTHER BIG CENTURY

A Times Banner for the Club Having the Largest Number of Survivors.

OVER NEW-JERSEY'S MACADAM ROADS

It Will Be the Third Annual Run Under the Auspices of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs.

The committee in charge of the third annual century run, to be given next Sunday under the auspices of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, are enthusiastic over the prospects for a record-breaking entry list. They do not look for a world's record, but are confident that they will have the biggest century run of the season. The affair will undoubtedly be very carefully managed, for the gentlemen in charge know how to promote events of the kind with pleasure and profit to all concerned.

Adolph Stahl has been made Secretary of the run, and this move speaks well for its prospects. Mr. Stahl is a member of the Gramercy Wheelmen, and is personally known to as many cyclists as any other pedal pusher in the Metropolitan district. Among his intimate friends Mr. Stahl is known as "Pop." Mr. Stahl is working for the success of this run as he never worked before, and he says he looks for not less than 400 starters.

In conversation yesterday with a reporter for The New-York Times, Mr. Stahl said: "We believe that our century will call out the largest field of the season, because it will be over the best of roads, and the inducements offered are such as will tend to bring out large club representations. The New-York Times has very kindly consented to give us a banner, which we will award to the club having the largest number of survivors. The banner will be an ornament to any clubhouse, and I feel sure there will be a lively competition for it. To the association club having the second largest number of survivors will be awarded a bronze statuette.

"Souvenirs for survivors will be given in the form of a silver watch charm, and it can be said of them that they will be as neat and desirable as any ever given. The route will be from the West Forty-second Street ferry to New-Brunswick, and return via Weehawken, Belleville, Orange, Plainfield, and Metuchen. The itinerary will be ready in a day or so, and it will be found particularly suited to new riders. The idea has been to make this a century run, not a race, and women will experience no difficulty in pedaling the entire route.

"Five experienced century riders have been selected to act as pacemakers, and they can be depended upon to adhere strictly to the schedule. The five are: Mark A. Heath, Carl Von Lengerke, "Tom" Ward, C. P. Stanbach, and George C. Wheeler. These men never miss a century if they can help it, and their combined mileage is perhaps as large if not considerably larger than that of any other five riders in the State. The run will start promptly at 5:30 o'clock."

All entries should be sent in at once, accompanied by the fee, (50 cents,) to Secretary Stahl, 23 East Eighth Street. The list closes on Friday. Mr. Stahl will furnish entry blanks upon application, and they can also be obtained by writing to the Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

Riversides' Races Transferred.

The Riverside Wheelmen's special race meets will hereafter be held at the Manhattan Beach track, instead of at Manhattan Field. The change was agreed upon yesterday, and was brought about through the numerous falls in the two meets recently given under the auspices of the Riversides. The track is notoriously unsafe, and has acquired the title of "New-York's slaughter pen," among the National Circuit racing men. The Riversides endeavored to rebank it recently, and did raise it considerably, but it was never safe, and now that they have abandoned it, it has probably seen its last cycle meet.

The Riversides' next meet will take place on Saturday in conjunction with a few professional events promoted by the track management. Entry blanks for the strictly amateur contests can be obtained by addressing Capt. Charles Weeks, 232 West One Hundred and Fourth Street.

Grosch Rides a Fast Quarter.

Paul Grosch, the young Jersey flier, who has always been able to show a fine burst of speed over a quarter-mile path, covered that distance at the Clifton race track on Sunday in 0:26, which is 2 seconds better than the best previous record on that track. Grosch rode a wheel geared to 68. George Coffin of Elizabeth tried his hand at a mile on the same track, and negotiated the distance in 2:13 2-5. Both men rode unpaced.

Smith's Long-Distance Records.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The Century Road Club of America has allowed the following records made by A. E. Smith of Chicago: Five hundred miles in 2 days 22 hours and 15 minutes, May 4-7, (American record.) Elgin-Aurora century course, record 6 hours and 40 minutes, June 7, (Illinois 100 mile record.)

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—Patchogue will have a bicycle parade tomorrow evening, which, it is expected, will be a big thing. The line will start at 6:30 from Roe's Hotel, and will be led by Capt. Henry S. Roe and Nat Roe on their tandem, the line will follow First Lieut. J. F. Flugrath, Second Lieut. John J. Roe, escort of Patchogue Wheelmen members, Sayville Bicycle Club, the ladies' brigade, led by two little misses, Catharine Kirman, the five-year-old daughter of Corporation Counsel A. H. Carman, and Mattie Bailey, daughter of Edwin Bailey, Jr., the boys' brigade, led by Masters Arthur Green and Ernest Chichester, visiting cyclists and hotel brigades, and the Patchogue Wheelmen Club. The line of parade will be from Roe's Hotel, double file parade, west on Main Street to Railroad Avenue, to Church Street, to Ocean Avenue Hotel, turn single file to left, counter parade, in double file to Main Street, east to F. C. Vrooman's residence, turn single file to left, counter parade, double file, to Maple Avenue, to race track, and disband.

—The manufacturers of that up-to-date compound for cleaning and lubricating bicycles, viz., 3 in 1, are beginning to reap the harvest consequent upon the missionary work they have been doing at the various race meets in this vicinity. While advertising their wares, they have at the same time given the wheelmen reason to recognize a good thing, and the sample bottles have undoubtedly paid for themselves in the numerous recommendations the company is in receipt of.

—F. P. Prial, who refereed the Riverside races at Manhattan Field on Saturday, is incensed over the attitude of several members of the club who claim he should not have disqualified Goodman. Mr. Prial has it thoroughly well understood that there should be no pacing in the last half mile of the race, and when this rule was violated to Goodman's excusive advantage, he had no other alternative than to disqualify him.

—Many prominent league officials believe that railroad companies should check cycles as they do baggage, and it is more than likely that measures will soon be taken to secure legislative action with that end in view. Chief Consul Foster has signified his intention of working to secure such an end, and something may be heard from him in the near future bearing on the subject.

—Gen. Nelson A. Miles is still experimenting with bicycles for the army courier service. He has ordered a detail of Battery A, First Artillery, to start on a two-thousand-mile journey to-day. He will go to Fort Sheridan and other Western posts, and expects to be gone fifty days. In addition to the messages he will take eighteen pounds of luggage, including a blanket and tent.

—W. A. Merrill and Frank Doersch of the Falcon Wheelmen of Brooklyn have just returned from an extended bicycle trip through the South. They report the roads in fairly good condition, and were impressed with the good-will and courteous treatment of the residents along the route.

—E. A. Bofinger of the Riverside Wheelmen has been in hard luck lately. He was just recovering from the fall at Manhattan Beach when he came to grief at Asbury Park while being paced for a mile against time. He was severely injured, and will not ride for over a week at least.

—The Massachusetts Division will have its midsummer meet at Worcester on August 8, 9, and 10. Elaborate preparations are being made, and it will probably eclipse any previous meet given by the division.

—In the addition to the home of the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn, which is to be built at once, will be quarters for wheelmen in keeping with the up-to-date air of the whole establishment.

—George P. Kuhlke, a well-known Brooklyn cyclist, joined the ranks of the professionals yesterday. "Charlie" Earl and "Sammy" Brock also contemplate such a move.

—Two hundred wheelmen took part in the Pequod's century run on Sunday. Owing to the intense heat, the pace was necessarily slow.

—The women's bicycle race at Buffalo on Saturday was far from being a success, as was predicted.

—The Union Cycle Club of Brooklyn stands unique in cycling clubdom as being the only organization to have a woman for a Captain. Miss Mary L. Bockelman fills the office most satisfactorily.

GEORGE ST. CLAIR WINS AGAIN.

Takes the 2:20 Pacing Race at Detroit in Straight Heats.

DETROIT, Mich., July 22.—Great improvements have been made in the new grounds of the Detroit Driving Club since they were opened last July. The Grand Circuit meeting, which began here to-day is likely to furnish many sensations in the way of speed. A heavy thunder storm left the track deep in mud yesterday. Although it had dried on the surface by the time the horses were called this afternoon, the footing was none too good. It will improve every day now if the weather keeps clear, and great things are looked for when Robert J. goes against his record Wednesday.

The sport for the opening was uninteresting, because the first two classes, both for pacers, were over in straight heats. In the one for two-year-olds, the Cleveland colt Anantas was too speedy for the favorite, Patsey Brooks, landing his first race with a record of 2:18½.

George St. Clair had a big field opposed to him in the 2:20 pace, but the stallion rushed off in the lead as he did at Lansing and Saginaw, and none of the party could give him a race but Abeto. She was in close pursuit for the last two heats, St. Clair's driver coming to the whip on the home stretch in the third one.

The 2:27 proved to be the best contest of the three. Contention ruled the betting at the start, and after she got the first heat in slow time, Sacaza showed his superiority in the next mile when Volunteer Medium forced him to go on and beat the favorite in 2:19. Having got a new record, the New-York trotter proceeded to gather in the race, aided by considerable skipping. He should have been set back in the third heat, as he made several breaks, and only beat Lake Erie, who trotted all the way, by a length.

In the fourth heat Sacaza was even more unsteady, and after finishing third was placed last. When he led the party home by three lengths in the next heat, his runs were disregarded, and he got the race in spite of a vigorous protest from Dunbar of Buffalo, who was next to Volunteer Medium.

The classical event for 2:24 trotters, known as the Merchants and Manufacturers' Purse, is on the card for to-morrow. Thirteen young steppers are likely to start in this, Village Farm being the only nominator to declare out, with Fitzroyal. The race is for $8,000, and will be hard to guess. Such cracks as Falkland, the Corporal, Red Nutling, Clara G., Iron Bar, Aldonzo, and El Rami meet for the first time, and all have many friends. The 2:10 pacer has another big field, and there are some speedy young trotters in the class for three-year-olds.

Summaries:

Two-Year Olds.—Pacing; purse $2,500.

Ananias, br. c., by Patron-Annie W., by Bostick's Almont, (Keyes)	1	1	
Patsey Brooks, blk. f., (Campbell)	2	2	

Time—2:18½, 2:20½.

2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000.

George St. Clair, b. s., by Betterton-Jill Wind, by Young Jim, (Fox)	1	1	1
Abeto, br. m., (McCarthy)	8	2	2
Gilman, ch. g., (Hills)	2	3	7
Emma Wilkes, blk. m., (Gerrity)	6	4	3
Valleau, br. s., (Strader)	4	5	4
Old Hutch, br. g., (Phelps)	5	9	5
Arieturus, b. m., (Andrews)	9	6	6
Major Bishop, b. g., (Dellinger)	10	7	8
Lelah W., ch. m., (Springer)	11	8	10
Eximus, br. s., (Matthews)	12	10	9
Billy W., b. m., (Staley)	13	11	11
Billy C., b. g., (Frazier)	3	dis.	
L. T. Michena, b. s., (McLaughlin)	7	dis.	

Time—2:10¾, 2:10¾, 2:10¾.

2:27 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Sacaza, b. s., by Robert McGregor, dam by Blue Bull, (McCarthy)	3	1	1	8	1
Volunteer Medium, b. g., by Pilot Medium, (Dunbar)	4	3	3	1	2
Contention, ch. m., by Contender, (Forbes)	1	2	4	5	6
Lake Erie, br. g., (Quintin)	7	9	2	2	3
Cotilda, b. m., (Payne)	2	7	10	7	4
Minnie Wilkes, ch. m., (Sweet)	10	6	5	3	7
Augustine A., b. m., Harland)	8	4	8	4	5
Dr. Cronin, br. g., (Colby)	9	5	6	6	8
Perwinkle, b. m., (McAdams)	5	8	7	dis	
Blew, ch. g., (Hannes)	6	10	9	dis	

Time—2:22½; 2:19; 2:18¼; 2:18½; 2:19.

POOR SPORT AT BRIGHTON.

A Promising Card Reduced by Many Scratches, and Races Were Tame.

The Brighton Beach Racing Association announced an excellent programme for yesterday, the fields in all the events filling exceptionally well, but of the horses that were announced as starters, nearly half were withdrawn. Of the sixty-one entries on the card yesterday but thirty-six sported silk. The attendance, much to the chagrin of the management, was exceptionally light, not more than 1,000 people being present. The public are evidently tired of promises of good fields and races not being carried out.

Not only the public are finding fault with the actions of the management of the association but horse owners made a protest against the entrance money charged, together with an additional fee for starting their horses, which is all grabbed off by the association, while at other tracks this money is divided between the first three horses. With the entrance fee and additional money charged owners at Brighton, some of the purses offered cost the association, in a number of instances, less than $200. It is virtually a case of horse owners putting up purses and then running for them, while the association stands by and gathers in the profits at the horse owners' expense.

As to the racing, the less said the better. The only semblance of a contest was the second event, wherein the California colt, a rank outsider, won in a good finish from the favorite, Religion.

Littlefield's riding on Gutta Percha in the third event brought about considerable adverse comment, but it must be said that he did not ride in his usual good form, but he has not yet fully recovered from his accident at Brooklyn, and this might have interfered with him in dishing his jockeyship. Still his brother's horse won, and Littlefield should not be criticised so severely. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:45¾.

1—Abingdon, C. Haag's ch. c., 3 years, by Spendthrift-Mysotis, 109 pounds					(Welsh)
2—Hermanita, J. G. Follansbee's br. f., 3, 104					(F. Clark)
3—Watchman, F. T. Clarke's ch. c., 3, 109					(Penn)
4—Bombazette, 3, 105½, 6—Cockade, 3, 106½.					
5—Florinda, 4, 117.					
Betting.					
To Win.	Place.	To Win.			Place.
8—1..Abingdon ....3—1		8—5..Bombazette ..1—2			
5—2..Hermanita, ..4—5		1—2..Florinda ....4—1			
3—1..Watchman, ..3—1		6—1..Cockade .....2—1			

Won by five lengths; three lengths between second and third.

***

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds of $10 each, $10 additional for starters, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One-half mile. Time—0:50. No bid for the winner.

1—Alvarado, Santa Anita Stable's ch. c., by Amigo-Santa Margarita, 96 pounds, $300					(Sheedy)
2—Religion, J. J. McCafferty's ch. f., 107, $1,700					(Reid)
3—Perseus, Cambridge Stable's b. g., 103, $1,200					(Penn)
4—Emotional, 97.				7—Laura Davis, 95.	
5—Wild Violet, 95.				8—Beloved, 108.	
6—Tutor, 108.					
Betting.					
To Win.	Place.	To Win.			Place.
10—1..Alvarado .....4—1		20—1..Wild Violet ..8—1			
1—1..Religion .....2—1		12—1..Tutor .....4—1			
6—1..Perseus .....3—1		15—1..Laura Davis..6—1			
4—1..Emotional ....7—2		15—1.....Beloved ....6—1			

Won by a head; a length between second and third.

***

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes of $5 each for three-year-olds, $10 additional for starters, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:17¾.

1—Second Attempt, C. Littlefield's br. f., by Himyar-First Attempt, 97 pounds					(O'Leary)
2—Thyra, H. Theobald's ch. f., 102					(R. Doggett)
3—Gutta Percha, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. f., 102					(Littlefield)
4—McKee, 108.				6—Claurece, 102.	
5—Golden Gate, 102.					
Betting.					
To Win.	Place.	To Win.			Place.
3—1..Second Attempt .....1—1		4—1..McKee .....6—5			
7—1..Thyra .....2—1		10—1..Golden Gate..3—1			
1—1..Gutta Percha.1—3		20—1..Claurece ....6—1			

Won by five lengths; a half length between second and third.

***

FOURTH RACE.—A sweepstakes, for all ages, of $10 each, $10 additional for starters, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:45¼. No bid for the winner.

1—Captain T., W. C. Daly's ch. h., 5 years, by Wanderer-Clio, 107 pounds, $800					(Welsh)
2—Now or Never, C. Haag's br. h., aged, 104, $500					(Penn)
3—The Swain, A. H. & D. H. Morris's br. c., 3, 104, $2,000					(Penn)
Betting.					
To Win.	Place.	To Win.			Place.
7—10..Captain T....Out		5— 2..The Swain....1—3			
9— 2..Now or Never.4—5					

Won by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

***

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes, of $5 each, $10 additional for starters, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:48½.

1—Connolsaeur, C. Littlefield Jr.'s, ch. 3 years, by Sir Modred-Dixianne, 110 pounds					(Littlefield)
2—Milwaukee, Amazon Stable's ch. c., 3, 105					(E. Miller)
3—St. Vincent, J. Crilly & Co.'s b c., 3, 110					(Sheedy)
4—Sir Catesby a., 110.				6—Little Silver, 3.	
5—Lady McCann, 3, 109.					
Betting.					
To Win.	Place.	To Win.			Place.
2—5..Connolsseur.. Out		5—1..Lady McCann.. 4—5			
25—1..Milwaukee .. 8—1					
30—1..St. Vincent .10—1		10—1..Little Silver. 3—1			
15—1..Sir Catesby .. 4—1					

Won by two lengths; a length between second and third.

***

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50¼. No bid for the winner.

1—Marshall, W. Stears's b. h., 5 years, by Voltigeur-Hard to Tell, 112 pounds, $800					(R. Doggett)
2—Little Matt, W. B. Jennings's br. c., 4, 105, $300					(Penn)
3—Hazelton, W. H. Forbes' ch. h., 5, 110, $600					(Sheedy)
4—Clarus, 4, 102.				6—Certainty, 3, 110.	
5—Jilt, 5, 104.					
Betting.					
To Win.	Place.	To Win.			Place.
7—2..Marshall .....Out		5—2..Little Matt ....3—1			
7—1..Hazelton .....2—1		11—5..Certainty ....3—5			

Won by half a length; ten lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, $10 additional for starters, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five-eighths of a mile.

Pounds.	Pounds.
Ameer 110	Salonica 105
Appomattox 110	Fatality 105
Fusilier 110	Lady Adams 105
Maggie K 105	Mabel Gleam 105

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds of $5 each, $10 additional for starters, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five-eighths of a mile.

Beau Ideal 122	Tomoka 93
Intermission 110	Cassette 92
Volley 98	Tremargo 90
Fascination 95	Salvarine 90

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300, of which $75 to second and $25 to third, for three-year-olds; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

Jack the Jew 102	Buck Knight 99
Milwaukee 102	Jibson 98
Fargo 101	

FOURTH RACE.—A sweepstakes for maiden two-year-olds of $5 each, $10 additional for starters, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five-eighths of a mile.

Heel Top II 108	Fred K 108
Fred Train 108	Article 105
Peterman 108	Dulcie Lorondies 105
Bonaparte 105	Volley 105
Castleton 108	Lorrainia 105
Palmerston 108	Top Topsy 105
Yankee Doodle 108	

FIFTH RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes of $5 each, $10 additional for starters, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile.

Hugh Penny 120	Redskin 103
Our Jack 111	Paladin 102
Cromwell 105	Sir Dixon, Jr 101
Aurelian 108	Pactotum 100

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Harry Alonzo ..... 104 | Daly 99
Hammie ..... 104 | Little Tom 99
Lochinvar ..... 102 | Corn Cob 90

OUTSIDERS WIN AT SARATOGA.

Track Was Heavy—Only Five Races Carded.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 22.—The attendance at the second day's meet of the Saratoga Racing Association did not exceed that on the opening day. Owing to the very hard rain of last night the track was unusually heavy, making fast riding an impossibility. A brisk breeze blew steadily from the west, which, in a measure, tended to dry the track.

The card offered was of about the same order as that of Saturday. Despite the fact that the association advertises to run six races each day, only five appeared on the card. The commissioners did a fair business in a very quiet way. Nods and handshakes that meant much to the initiated but nothing to the "man on the outside" were about all that could be detected between the commissioner and the patron. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old fillies. Four and a half furlongs. Kilrone, 103 pounds, (A. Clayton,) 4 to 1, won by a nose; Devola, 90, (Healy,) 9 to 5, second; Florence Colville, 109, (Knapp,) 4 to 1, third. Rosalind III. and Sinola III also ran. Time—0:58½.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds. Seven furlongs.—Rey Del Carreres, 112 pounds, (Martin,) 1 to 3, won by a length; Brandywine, 112, (Clayton,) 3 to 2, second; Sufficient, 107, (Sutflin,) 6 to 1, third. Halfling also ran. Time—1:30.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds. One mile and a sixteenth. Kallirhoe, 93 pounds, (Healy,) 6 to 1, won by a length; Memour, 103, (Griffin,) 6 to 1, second; Cass, 102, (Scott,) 5 to 1, third. Declare, W. B., and Bob Neely also ran. Time—1:53¾.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-old maidens. Five furlongs. Reddington, 105 pounds, (A. Clayton,) 4 to 1, won by two lengths; Looram, 105, (Griffin,) 8 to 5, second; Barrytone II., 108, (Lamsley,) 2 to 1, third. Torresdale, Madonna, and La Gillienne also ran. Time—1:04.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds. One mile. Balbriggan, 104 pounds, (Griffin,) even, won by two lengths; Midgley, 107, (Midgley,) 5 to 2, second; Bagatrelli, 107, (Healy,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:47½.

Entries for to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Lady Diamond, Romping Girl, and Signal, 98 pounds each; Van Brunt, 97; All Over, 93; Babe Murphy, 88; Derfargilla, 100.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. April Fool, 103 pounds; Fannie Louise, 93; Babe Murphy, 98; Lucania, 93.

THIRD RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Worden House Stakes; selling. Mildred D., 108 pounds; La Viente, 106; Heresy, 103; Moretti, 99; Florrie, 94.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling. Lake Shore, 116 pounds; Joe Murphy, 106; Arapahoe, 104.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Grassmere and Midlo, 98 pounds each; La Gallienne, Honolulu, and Chugwit, 95 each.

SALE OF TROTTERS AT LEXINGTON

J. A. Oker of Harrisburg, Penn., Secures a Considerable Number.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 22.—J. A. Oker, a prominent horseman of Harrisburg, Penn., will ship to that place to-morrow morning the following horses he has just purchased here:

Sold by Shelby Harbison, Vanity, 2:22, b. m., 6 years, by Valdemere, dam Addie Wilkes, by Idol Wilkes, and two saddlers and two roadsters.

Sold by W. R. Brasfield, Eglantine b. g., 4 years, (pacer,) by Egbert, dam by Onward; bay mare, 4 years, by Artillery.

Sold by Will J. Young, b. c., 3 years, by Kentucky Wilkes, dam by Florida.

Sold by Joe Thayer, Greenlander Girl, 2:21, blk. m., by Greenlander, dam Aurella, (dam of Greenlander Boy, 2:21¾,) by Electioneer; bay gelding, 4 years, by Electricity, dam Wild May, 2:30, by Electioneer.

Sold by Lee Thomas, nine head, including three pair of trotters, three roadsters, and three saddlers.

"Mike" Bowerman's entry to the New-York Horse Show, Lady Allerton, a three-year-old bay filly, by Allerton, was driven a half mile here to-day in 1:03, and a quarter in 0:32 seconds. Bowerman thinks he will give the filly a record of 2:12 before the show. She is remarkably handsome.

Thomas C. McDowell to-day shipped his great fillies Bracegirdle and Kitty Clive to Oakley, where they will race. They have been on grass several weeks at Ashland recuperating from an early and successful campaign.

John E. Madden of this city has entered bycable in the English Derby of 1897, and the St. Leger and other classic events of that year, two slashing, good-looking yearling colts. One is Kolston, by Longfellow, dam Annette, by Strachina, and the other a bay by Strathmore, dam Hypocrite, by Longfellow. It is more than likely that Mr. Madden will take a large string of thoroughbreds to England to race year after next.

NEW-YORKS LOSE AT CINCINNATI.

Rusie Had Little Speed and Was Hit Hard.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Cincinnati, 12; New-York, 9.
Brooklyn, 9; Chicago, 3.
Boston, 13; St. Louis, 2.
Philadelphia, 18; Louisville, 6.
Cleveland, 8; Washington, 6.
Pittsburg, 9; Baltimore, 8.
Baltimore, 12; Pittsburg, 0. (Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1—Cleveland	47	32	.595
2—Baltimore	41	28	.594
3—Pittsburg	43	31	.581
4—Boston	39	29	.574
5—Cincinnati	42	32	.568
6—Philadelphia	38	32	.543
7—Brooklyn	39	33	.542
8—Chicago	43	37	.538
9—New-York	34	33	.521
10—Washington	24	40	.375
11—St. Louis	27	46	.370
12—Louisville	14	57	.197

CINCINNATI, July 22.—The game to-day was intensely exciting, despite the ragged errors made on both sides. Rusie had little speed and was hit hard. Rhines relieved Foreman in the fourth inning and New-York could not hit him. Threatening weather kept the attendance down to 2,500. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Holliday, lf	4	3	6	0	0	0
Latham, 3b	1	3	2	1	1	0
McPhee, 2b	2	2	2	2	5	0
Ewing, 1b	2	2	12	1	0	
Miller, rf	0	0	0	0	1	
Gray, ss	0	2	0	5	1	
Parrott, cf	0	0	1	0	1	
Vaughn, c	1	2	3	2	2	
Foreman, p	0	0	0	0	0	
Rhines, p	2	1	0	0	0	
Hogrie'r, cf	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	12	15	27	17	5	

NEW-YORK.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Murphy, lf	0	1	2	0	0	
Fiernan, rf	1	0	5	0	0	
V. Hal'n, cf	1	1	2	0	0	
Davis, 3b	4	2	1	4	0	
Doyle, 1b	1	1	13	0	0	
Stafford, 2b	0	1	1	2	1	
Wilson, c	1	1	5	1	1	
Rusie, p	0	1	1	1	1	
Fuller, ss	1	1	1	4	0	
Total	9	9	27	15	3	

Cincinnati	3	0	0	2	0	2	0	5	0	—12
New-York	0	3	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	—9

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 7; New-York, 5. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 10; New-York, 9. First base on balls—Off Foreman, 2; off Rhines, 1; off Rusie, 3. Struck out—By Rhines, 2; by Rusie, 2. Three-base hit—Holliday. Two-base hits—Holliday, (2,); McPhee, Ewing, Stafford, Latham, (2,) Davis, Gray. Sacrifice hit—Miller. Stolen bases—Ewing, Doyle, Tiernan, Davis. Double plays—Doyle and Wilson; Rhines, Ewing, and Vaughn. Passed balls—Vaughn 1. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and O'Day.

BROOKLYN WINS FROM CHICAGO.

Tredway Made a Home Run—Anson's Men Played Listlessly.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The Chicagos played a listless game to-day, and were easily beaten by Brooklyn. Hutchison was taken out of the box in the fifth inning, giving way to Thornton. Tredway's home-run hit over the right-field fence was the best feature of the day. Attendance 1,500. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Everitt, 3b	1	2	2	1	1	
Wilmot, lf	1	2	1	0	0	
Lange, cf	0	1	4	0	1	
Anson, 1b	1	1	11	0	1	
Dahlen, ss	0	2	0	2	0	
Decker, rf	0	0	1	0	0	
Stewart, 2b	0	0	3	4	1	
Kittridge, c	0	0	2	0	0	
Donohue, c	0	0	3	0	0	
Hu'chis'n, p	0	0	0	2	0	
Thornton, p	0	0	0	1	0	
Total	3	8	27	14	4	

BROOKLYN.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf	2	3	7	0	0	
Shindle, 3b	0	2	0	3	1	
Shoch, lf	0	0	2	0	0	
L'cha'ce, 1b	1	1	14	0	0	
Tredway, rf	1	2	0	0	0	
Corcoran, ss	1	1	2	4	1	
Daly, 2b	1	3	1	3	0	
Grim, c	1	0	1	0	0	
Lucid, p	2	0	0	2	0	
Total	9	12	27	12	2	

Chicago	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Brooklyn	0	1	0	3	1	2	0	1	1	—9

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 4. First base by errors—Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Brooklyn, 7. First base on balls—Off Hutchison, 2; off Thornton, 5. Struck out—By Hutchison, 2; by Thornton, 2. Home run—Tredway. Two-base hits—Daly, (2,) Shindle. Stolen base—Corcoran. Double plays—Dahlen, Stewart, and Anson, (2.) Hit by pitcher—By Lucid, 3. Wild pitch—Hutchison. Umpire—Mr. Burnham.

Other League Games.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2
Boston	0	4	3	2	0	2	0	1	1	—13

Base hits—St. Louis, 7; Boston, 11. Errors—St. Louis, 7; Boston, 6. Batteries—Breitenstein and Miller; Nichols and Ganzel. Umpire—Mr. Galvin.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	—6
Philadelphia	5	1	0	2	2	2	5	1	0	—18

Base hits—Louisville, 10; Philadelphia, 19. Errors—Louisville, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—McDermott and McCreery; Warner and Zaher; Taylor, Brady, and Clements. Umpires—Messrs. Jevne and McDonald.

AT PITTSBURG.

(First Game.)

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Baltimore	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	6	0	—12

Base hits—Pittsburg, 5; Baltimore, 15. Errors—Pittsburg, 5; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Hawley, Wright, and Merritt; Esper and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

(Second Game.)

Pittsburg	4	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—9
Baltimore	9	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	1	1—8

Base hits—Pittsburg, 15; Baltimore, 13. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Gardner and Sugden; Heming, Clarkson, and Clark. Umpires—Messrs. Keefe and C. Powers.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland	0	2	0	0	2	0	3	1	0	—8
Washington	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	—6

Base hits—Cleveland, 10; Washington, 13. Errors—Cleveland, 2; Washington 1. Batteries—Cuppy, Young, and Zimmer;

ARGON AND HELIUM IN A METEORITE

Interesting Discovery in a Specimen from Augusta County, Va.

From The Washington Star.

It is an interesting fact that one scientific discovery almost invariably leads to others. This is well illustrated by the recent discovery of the new element, argon, by Lord Rayleigh and Prof. Ramsey of England, which may possibly inaugurate a new and important era in the history of chemistry.

Lord Rayleigh first stumbled across this substance by observing that the nitrogen obtained from the atmosphere is slightly heavier than that obtained from compounds by chemical means. Prof. Ramsey, working in conjunction with him, proved that atmospheric nitrogen, when treated chemically, left a residue with properties different from those of nitrogen. Having thus proved that in all probability an element had been lurking unknown in the air that we breathe, in spite of the close study which has long been devoted to the constituents of the atmosphere, Prof. Ramsey began to investigate more closely the constitution of various minerals, with the expectation that the presence of argon might have been confounded with that of nitrogen, which it so much resembles in some respects.

He acknowledges his indebtedness to the United States Geological Survey for the first clue which led to success, which he found in a paper by W. F. Hildebrand, published by the survey. This paper gave an analysis of the mineral cleveite, showing that it contained a considerable quantity of what seemed to be nitrogen. On examining this mineral he found, to his great delight, not only argon, but helium, a substance heretofore known to exist only in the sun. In the solar spectrum, among the characteristic absorption lines which reveal to us the presence in the sun of various elements known to us on the earth, is a bright yellow line which had never been found in the spectrum of any known element.

From its habitat the substance to which this line is due was called helium. On collecting a quantity of it Ramsey found that it was a very light gas, only four times heavier than hydrogen, the lightest of all known substances. He then devoted his attention to meteorites, because several chemical analyses made of these bodies in the United States by Prof. Mallet of the University of Virginia and Prof. Wright of Yale showed the presence in them of what appeared to be nitrogen.

His expectations were realized. He has just announced that in a sample of a meteorite purchased from Mr. Gregory of Augusta County, Va., he has found both argon and hellum. He has shown that these substances are absorbed by red-hot iron, and suggests that their presence in the meteoric iron may be due to its being ejected from some stellar body through an atmosphere containing argon and hellum.

These discoveries have raised a great stir in the scientific world. At first there was a disposition to question the fact that argon is a new substance, many reasons being adduced for holding that it is merely a modified form of nitrogen. Some weeks ago the Chemical Society of Washington devoted an evening to discussion of this subject, in which much was said on both sides. This skepticism is gradually disappearing, however, and chemists and physicists alike are not only busily studying the properties of the new substances, but re-examing familiar compounds, with the hope of making further discoveries.

As soon as argon was discovered many imaginative persons attributed a number of hitherto unexplained phenomena to its agency, in much the same way that they make electricity and magnetism responsible for many things, both good and bad, of which they are innocent. The new element seems, however, much too lazy and inert to take an active part in any natural phenomena. It is the tramp of the elements, and lives up to its name, which signifies "no work." It is barely possible, however, as suggested by the French chemist Berthelot, that the aurora borealis may be due to the passage of electric discharges through the rarefied argon of the upper atmosphere, for he has found that he can produce exactly the same appearance by passing an electric current through a tube containing this substance.

Some fanciful writers have attempted to make Edgar Allan Poe play the rôle of a prophet by assuming that argon has the same properties as a hypothetical gas obtained from the atmosphere which he describes in one of his stories. This gas was lighter than hydrogen, and was used to fill balloons of marvelous ascensional powers; but, unfortunately, argon is twenty times heavier than hydrogen, which circumstance makes the coincidence less striking. It is a remarkable fact, however, that Henry Cavendish, an eccentric English chemist, separated argon from nitrogen a century ago, as plainly shown by his published papers, but neither he nor any one else realized what he had done.

Prof. Ramsey has also recently announced to the Royal Society some peculiar observations made in oxygen. By passing an electric spark through a tube containing this gas, it was proved that its density at one end of the tube was slightly greater than at the other, indicating the possibility that oxygen is a mixture of two gases of slightly different densities. This point has not yet been thoroughly looked into.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER.

The Opportunity Withdrawn.

From Harper's Magazine for August.

Major Rosewell was a man of fixed habits. At 9 o'clock every morning he entered the door of his club, seated himself before the fireplace, and, producing a copy of a New-York paper of the previous day's issue, proceeded to peruse it. It was an unwritten law of the club that while the Major was so occupied he should not be disturbed, and the only man who at any time dared to do so was Crichton.

Crichton was a man with an inexhaustible supply of dreary anecdotes. Everything reminded him of stories which he would relate with infinite care and elaborate detail whenever he could secure an audience.

Therefore, when the Major saw Crichton enter the library one Spring morning he buried his nose deep in the editorial column of his favorite journal, and made no sign of recognition.

Crichton strolled about the room in a desultory way, until the Major began to feel nervous and uneasy, and to feel that the room was getting rather close, so he called to one of the servants: "Charles, I wish you would let that window up. It's very close in here."

Here was Crichton's opportunity. Smiling pleasantly, he commenced: "Letting that window up reminds me of a story—" when he was interrupted by a roar from the Major:

"By Jove, Charles! Let that window down!"

Seemed Too Extortionate.

From The Chicago Tribune.

A middle-aged man of tall, slender build and earnest cast of countenance stepped into a hatter's shop and removed the wrappings from a soft felt hat he carried in his hand.

"How much will it cost to have this dyed a light gray, to match my hair?" he inquired.

"It will cost you at least $1," replied the hatter.

The caller wrapped it up again.

"I won't pay it," he said, decidedly. "For 35 cents I can get my hair dyed to match the hat. Good day, Sir."

Gratitude.

From Judge.

Father—My dear Sir, you performed a noble act of heroism this morning in saving my daughter from drowning.

Young Man—It was a narrow escape for the young lady.

Father—It was, indeed. I want to thank you, young man, and assure you that if I ever see any of your family in a similar predicament it will be my pleasure to reciprocate.

Occasional Gleams of Sunshine.

From The Detroit Free Press.

She—I presume the country editor's pathway is not strewn with flowers?

He (pleasantly)—No, not exactly; but we stumble on a bushel of potatoes occasionally, or a cord of wood.

Its Advantage.

From The Dallas (Texas) News.

There is one good thing about the old joke. The crowd always knows where the laugh comes in.

Furnished Rooms.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

20th ST., 101, COR. 4th A V.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or suite; breakfast optional; references.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in a private family; willing to assist with waiting or with children; first-class city references. M. W., Box 831 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, fish, meats, creams, desserts, &c.; bread, cake, and biscuit; no objection to short distance in country. Seen at present employer's, 356 West 58th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; city or country; last employer can be seen. 213 East 95th St.; ring Reagen's bell.

COOK.—By competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; best city reference. Seen Monday, at 53 West 48th St.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best reference. M., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class cook; thoroughly competent; best reference; private family; 226 East 40th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Competent; three years' city reference; city or country. 2,155 8th Av., Fitzpatrick's bell.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable woman, 30, as working housekeeper, or nurse to invalid lady; good plain sewer; city or country. Call, at present employer's, 204 West 14th St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat colored girl in small family or flat; good cook and laundress. Martha Brown, 250 West 40th St., Wright's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl as houseworker or waitress in private family; references. Ryan, 300 West 119th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young German girl to do general housework for small family. 852 9th Av. Crocse.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—COOK—LAUNDRESS.—A lady closing her house wishes to place three first-class servants; lady's maid and seamstress, or working housekeeper, cook, and laundress; personal references. Call, for three days, at 29 West 81st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German as first-class maid and seamstress to lady or grown children; excellent dressmaker; city reference. B. M., 753 6th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress and assist with chamberwork in American family; city or country; good city reference. 212 East 28th St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress by the day, week, or month; would like the country for the Summer months; good city reference. 128 West 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in small family; good city reference. 224 East 59th St., second floor, front.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Competent, trustworthy, willing, and obliging; city or country; best city references. Personal, 346 East 54th St.

LADY'S NURSE.—Experienced lady's nurse wishes engagements; doctor's reference. 427 Amsterdam Av., Fraser's bell.

NURSE.—By an American nurse; thoroughly understands the care of infants; no objection to the country; best city reference. Hanley, 310 East 34th St.

THE HOTEL REGISTER'S GREAT SUMMER EDITION,

out July 3, price 10 cents, will give the best and only official list of the some 6,000 SUMMER HOTELS in this country, and the announcements of the best papers for hotel advertising; beautifully illustrated announcements of seven of the best Summer hotels of America; the United States and Grand Union, Saratoga; Hotel Champlain, Clinton County, N. Y.; Hotel Breslin, Lake Hopatcong, N. J.; West End, Long Branch; Pavilion Hotel, Sharon Springs, N. Y., and others. The HOTEL REGISTER reaches all the principal of the 90,000 hotels and clubs of America and many in Europe.

HOTEL REGISTER COMPANY,
7 Warren St., New-York City.

Don't Decide on Your Summer Tour

before sending for Cook's American Tour Book, which can be had for the asking, all routes and resorts; 144 pages, 8 colored maps.

SUMMER CRUISES.

The Quebec S. S. Co.'s steamer "ORINOCO" sails on the second cruise to the Maritime Provinces, St. Lawrence, Saguenay, &c., on Aug. 7. Fourteen-day sruise, $75.00 and upward. Send for programme.

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way.

MAINE.

PASSACONAWAY INN,
YORK CLIFFS, MAINE.
Now open. Furnished Cottages to Rent.
ROMER GILLIS, Manager.

ATTEAN CAMPS.

First-class resort for sportsmen and families. If you are looking for a good place address ATTEAN CAMPS, J. T. McLaughlin, Jackman, Me.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.

THE GREYLOCK,
NOW OPEN.

For circulars, room plans, and terms, address the manager.

F. K. McLAUGHLIN,
Williamstown, Mass.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

BARRON'S WHITE MT. HOTELS
FABYAN'S, CRAWFORD HOUSE, SUMMIT HOUSE.

For reservation of rooms and rates apply to OSCAR G. BARRON, Mgr., Fabyan's, N. H.

NEW-JERSEY.

Monmouth House,
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
7 MILES FROM LONG BRANCH.
OPENS JUNE 27, 1895.
FOR TERMS AND INFORMATION ADDRESS
L. U. MALTBY,
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.

THE ELBERON,
ELBERON, NEW-JERSEY.
This unique Summer Resort will open for the season about June 1. For circular and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

OCEAN GROVE.
New-Philadelphia and Annex.
4 Ocean Pathway, one door from the ocean. Superior Chef.

CAPE MAY.

THE WINDSOR,
CAPE MAY. Directly on the Beach.
Steam heat; sun parlors. R. HALPIN.

THE BREXTON, OCEAN AV., CAPE MAY. Large piazzas; near the beach; modern improvements. Mrs. J. A. MYERS.

ASBURY PARK.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Directly opposite the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Address MORGAN & PARSONS.

THE LANGDON,
Ocean Grove, N. J.; directly on ocean front. M. J. HOLT, Box 2,247.

NEW-YORK.

MUNNATAWKET HOTEL,
MANSION HOUSE AND COTTAGES.
FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1.

Charmingly located; six miles seaward, between New-London and Watch Hill, on line of N. Y. and N. H. R. R. and Norwich Line of steamers; frequent communications daily; excellent boating, bathing, and fishing; island seven miles long; hotels have all modern improvements; furnished cottages to rent, with hotel service or for housekeeping; descriptive circular.
W. C. WHITE.

Sharon Springs, N.Y.
Pavilion Hotel, Open June 15.
European Applications of Sulphur Water, Inhalation, Baths, and Douches for Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin Diseases. Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

THE HELDERBERGS.

To Let—A hunting lodge, by the month or through the season; $500. Kennels, boxes, riding shed, golf links, turf track, good field for polo. A killing pack of beagles, 1,000 acres preserve, stocked, and services of the master, who has six extra rooms at his house. The lodge has hot water, heat, ice, vegetables, milk, stable attendance, and railroad service comprised. Address Box 83, Altamont, Albany County.

THE HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
Only 1¼ hours from New-York City. Pure mountain air, purest spring water, and sanitary plumbing. Now open. Write for circulars and prices. At Buckingham Hotel Thursdays, 1:30 to 3:30 P. M. J. W. & G. W. GARRISON.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations. 90 MINUTES from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R. 8 fast trains daily, each way. Send for circular.
C. V. LANSING, Manager.

ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN, HOTEL WINDSOR, Rouse's Point, N. Y.—Excellent roads for cycling; coolest, most delightful family resort; black bass fishing unsurpassed. Send for art circular. G. C. HOWE, Proprietor.

LONG ISLAND.

"THE EDGEMERE."

Unbounded success of the new and fashionable Summer resort opened this season at Edgemere, L. I., between Arverne and Wave Crest, sixteen miles from New-York. Patronized by the best people. Guests charmed with its refined and abundant hospitality. Surf and still water bathing in perfection; fifty private baths. Boating, fishing—everything that makes seaside life delightful, socially and otherwise. Open till October. For circular address
A. E. DICK, Edgemere, Long Island.

LONG BEACH

On the Atlantic, forty-five minutes from New-York, via Long Island Railroad; strictly first-class hotel at reasonable rates; special terms by the week.

Address or telegraph.

THOMAS H. BRUSH.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT. 30 MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK CITY.

HOTEL ARVERNE,
ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA,
LONG ISLAND,
B. H. YARD, Proprietor.
Send for descriptive pamphlets.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, SUFFOLK COUNTY, LONG ISLAND.

PROSPECT HOUSE.
Now open. Most charming resort within 100 miles of New-York. Bathing, boating, and fishing unexcelled. Refurnished and electric lighted throughout.
D. P. HATHAWAY, Proprietor.

Summer Homes on Long Island.

"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 192, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and at Flatbush Av. Station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 6 cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City.

HORTON'S POINT HOTEL.
John Lellmann, Prop. Wm. Bassett, Man.
SOUTHOLD, L. I.
Fine bathing, boating, fishing; bathhouses on the premises; fine orchard. Send for circular.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—First-class laundress; must understand all fine work and flannels. Horton F. Tompkins, Post Office Box 409, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—Quarterman molder-in-charge ($4 per diem) at the Navy Yard, New-York. An examination of applicants will be held at the Navy Yard, New-York, Wednesday, July 31, for filling the following position: Quarterman molder-in-charge, ($4 per diem.) The examination will be open to all comers who can give evidence of experience in conducting the kind of work for which they seek employment and who are citizens of the United States. Persons now holding positions at the yard will be admitted to competition on the same footing as other applicants. Applications will be addressed to the Commandant, Navy Yard, New-York, and must be delivered to him on or before Tuesday, July 30. No application received after that date will be considered. Each applicant will state in his application his name, age, residence, citizenship, present occupation, (stating shop and position therein,) and previous employment or work done. The application will be accompanied by evidence of citizenship and by certificates, preferably from previous employers, as to character, habits of industry, and sobriety, and skill and experience in conducting work of the kind required. Applicants will be informed as to the date on which they will be required to report for examination. The examination will be practical in character, having reference exclusively to the requirements of the position to be filled. It will be directed to ascertaining the applicant's knowledge of his business, and his possession of the qualities that will enable him to get good work out of his men. The applicant's antecedents and experience in his trade, as well as the character of his previous work, will be duly considered by the board in making its recommendations. H. A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.

WANTED—For the United States Army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 30; citizens of the United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For full information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., New-York City, and 25 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Artists, accustomed to doing theatrical work on stone. Metropolitan Job Print, 224 West 26th St.

Summer Resorts.

NOTICE.—Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-YORK.

LONG ISLAND.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
MANHATTAN HOTEL.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.
The finest hotels on the Atlantic Coast.

PLAZA PARK HOTEL.
Sea Cliff, L. I.; new house, new furnishings; electric lights; table the best; bathing; boating, fishing; terms, $10 to $20.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—KIRBY HOUSE,
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
Terms, $3 per day and upward; $15 to $28 per week.

CATSKILLS.

STONY BROOK HOUSE.
In the heart of the Catskills; elevation 1,500 feet; accommodations for 200 guests; table supplied from 150-acre farm; magnificent views; fruit trees and pine groves surrounding house; grounds for games; orchestra plays every evening; telegraph office in hotel; 1½ miles from railway station. J. C. RIDER'S SONS, Palenville.

KAATERSKILL MOUNTAIN.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL.
SEASON OF 1895 NOW OPEN.
For circulars, terms, &c., address HOTEL KAATERSKILL CO., Kaaterskill P. O., Greene Co., N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

LAUREL HOUSE. Special rates for July.
THE GARDEN SPOT OF THE CATSKILLS. Electric bells, baths, and all improvements. CONCERTS DAILY. 3 minutes from R.R. station. Under management of J. R. PALMER, of PALMER HOUSE, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

GRANT HOUSE,
JEFFERSON HEIGHTS, CATSKILL, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
For rates, circulars, &c., address
GRANT & CORNELL,
Catskill, N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

O'HARA HOUSE, Lexington, Greene County, N. Y.—First-class accommodations for 125 guests; located in the centre of all principal points of attraction. Send for circular.
B. O'HARA, Proprietor.

HIGH FALLS HOUSE.
Catskill Mountains; accommodation for 25 guests; home comforts; fresh farm produce; beautiful views and walks; five minutes to Post Office; rates, $6 to $8 per week.
J. HOLLENBECK, Kiskatom, N. Y.

HUNTER MT. PROSPECT HOUSE.
14th season; accommodation for 200; elevation, 1,850 ft; scenic beauties; perfect sanitation; water absolutely pure; amusement hall, bowling alley. JAS. M. CANNANE, Hunter, N. Y.

HOTEL RICHMOND.
New, elegantly furnished; cuisine of the finest; first-class accommodations for 125; fruit, vegetables, &c., from own farm. Circulars on application. J. H. BARTLEY & CO., Palenville, N. Y.

THE HUNTER HOUSE.
On the mountains, 1,644 ft. elevation; 20th season; table first-class; billiards, bowling alley; good livery. Address M. C. VAN PELT, Hunter, N. Y.

"CORNISH HOUSE,"
Catskill Mountains. Strictly first-class; accommodates 100; rates, $8 to $15 a week.
J. C. CORNISH, Prop., Pine Hill, N. Y.

LOX-HURST.
Elevation, 1,936 feet; accommodations for 60; ample parlors, piazzas, lawn; bath; circular. SAMUEL E. RUSK, Haines Falls, N. Y.

PLEASANT DRIVE, HUNTER TO WINDHAM, nine miles, given boarders free. COE'S MOUNTAIN HOME, Windham, N. Y.

SARATOGA.

GRAND UNION HOTEL
Saratoga Springs.
For illustrated pamphlet address
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.
Grand Comedy Music Festival and Carnival } AUG. 1 TO 4.

WORDEN'S HOTEL,
Broadway, corner Division St.,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Open year round; elevator, steam heat; rates, $3 per day.
W. W. WORDEN, Prop.

White Sulphur Springs Hotel,
Saratoga Lake, N. Y. Boating, driving, fishing. $10 to $12 per week. Illustrated pamphlet free.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.
Twenty-first Season
Richfield Springs,
N. Y.
SPRING HOUSE AND BATHS.
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER.
T. R. PROCTOR.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
HOTEL EARLINGTON
Rebuilt, enlarged, refurnished; offers the finest accommodations in RICHFIELD SPRINGS. NEW BICYCLE OVAL.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
Beautifully located in Earlington Park, New, modern; moderate rates.
E. M. EARLE & SON.
New-York Office, Hotel Bristol, 5th Av. & 42d St.

ADIRONDACKS.
ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.
Leland House and Cottages,
SCHROON LAKE, N. Y.
THIS POPULAR RESORT WILL OPEN JUNE 25. Baseball grounds, fine tennis courts, bathing, boating, bass and trout fishing. Circulars at The Outlook, 13 Astor Place.
C. T. LELAND, Manager.

ADIRONDACKS.
Watch Rock Hotel and Cottages,
ON SCHROON LAKE, N. Y.
Manifestly the ideal location of the mountains. Unexcelled cuisine, and every attraction essential to a well-kept and equipped hotel. Special rates to families and young men.
GEO. CECIL, Prop.,
Adirondack, N. Y.

WAYSIDE INN
AND COTTAGES,
Lake Luzerne, gateway to the Adirondacks and the most beautiful lake in the mountains.
WARREN CO., N. Y.
Open from June until October.
Address E. C. KING, Manager,
Hotel Kenmore, Albany, N. Y., until June 15.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.
THE MANSION HOUSE,
ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y. Under new management; strictly first-class; moderate prices. Circulars, etc., of CHARLES A. FERRISS, Manager.

THE HEMLOCKS.
Under new management. Remodeled. Cottages to rent by season or month. Finest boating, fishing, and hunting. Send for circular. Address JOHN J. DALY, Raquette Lake Post Office, Hamilton County, N. Y.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE,
near Lake George. Dry mountain air, beautiful scenery, all amusements, excellent cuisine, moderate rates. S. T. BIRDSALL, Prop., Glen Lake, N. Y.

ROCKY POINT INN.
Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks. Open June 15th. For illustrated folder, &c., address "Rocky Point Inn Company, Old Forge, N. Y."

CEDAR GROVE COTTAGE.
On Lake Champlain, near Hotel Champlain, meeting place of American Canoe Association.
W. H. REED, Valcour, N. Y.

EDGEWOOD INN, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Location unequaled; five minutes from beautiful Lake Saranac.

NEW-YORK.

ADIRONDACKS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

8:33 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule parlor cars for **SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID,** via the Adirondack Division of the New-York Central R.R.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars, for **SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID,** via Adirondack division of the New-York Central Railroad; also through sleeping cars for Plattsburg, via D. & H., connecting with Chateaugay R. R. for Saranac Lake and Lake Placid.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, EATON & YOUNG, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A.M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

BERKELEY, STREETER & DENNISON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N.Y.City, G.C.S., 8:33A.M., 6:25 P.M.; arrive 6:40PM, 6:25A.M, and, via Chate'gay, 11:05A.M

DEL MONTE. Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25 AM, and via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

RIVERSIDE INN. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25, 11:05 AM.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE, Lve N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 A. M.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE, BALDWIN & FRENCH.—Leave N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

WHITEFACE INN. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

RAY BROOK HOUSE, RAY BROOK, N. Y. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 6:57 PM, 6:41 AM, 11:13 AM.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leaves New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

SARANAC INN, D.W. RIDDLE, UPPER SARANAC LAKE.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive at Inn 6:09 P.M. and 5:47 A. M. Stage and steamer for Wawbeek.

WAWBEEK, UPPER SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, G. C. S., 8:33 A.M., 7 P.M.; arrive 8 P.M., 8:30 A.M.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, NY—WM.F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 5:02 A. M.

9:40 A. M. Adirondack Ex. lvs. Grand Central Station, through parlor cars for Lake George, Hotel Champlain, Plattsburg, connecting at Saratoga for Luzerne, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, & Long Lake; at Westport for Elizabethtown & Keene Valley; at Port Kent for Ausable Chasm; at Plattsburg for Chateaugay Lake, Loon Lake, Lake Placid, Saranac Lake, Paul Smith's.

6:25 P. M. Through sleepers from Grand Central Station for Saratoga, Lake Champlain, connecting at Hotel Champlain for Lake Placid.

6 P. M. TROY LINE STEAMERS City of Troy and Saratoga, foot of West 10th St., North River, daily, except Saturday, connecting with through parlor cars for Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Plattsburg, making direct connection for Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, Long Lake, Elizabethtown, Keene Valley, and Ausable Chasm; and for Poultney, Manchester, Wilmington, and Burlington, Vt.

PROSPECT HOUSE, BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, N. Y.—W. T. GRAFF, Manager.—Trains leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 12:10 night. Blue Mt. Lake reached 5:30 P. M. next day.

THE CHATEAUGAY, CHATEAUGAY LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 6:25 P. M. By Hudson River boats, 6 P. M. Arrive 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FOR FULTON CHAIN.
7:00 P. M. FRIDAYS ONLY. Through sleeping car for Fulton Chain, leaves Grand Central Station via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central, making direct connections for Old Forge, Raquette, and Blue Mountain Lakes. Returning, leaves Fulton Chain, Sundays only, 11:30 P. M., arriving New-York 7:45 Monday morning.

"Hotel Champlain"
AND COTTAGES.
OPEN JUNE 15TH TO OCTOBER 1ST.

The superb Adirondack and Lake Champlain resort on Bluff Point Lake Champlain. Delaware and Hudson R. R. station in grounds. All trains and boats stop. Through drawing-room and sleeping cars from New-York. Every attraction essential to a first-class Summer resort.
O. D. SEAVEY, Manager,
P. O. Hotel Champlain, N. Y.
N. Y. Office: Lincoln National Bank, 42d Street.

LAKE GEORGE.

THE ANTLERS,
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.,
a delightful place for the Summer; grand scenery, boating, bathing, fishing; terms reasonable.
JEROME BURTON, Proprietor.

HULETT'S LANDING HOTEL,
located 20 miles down Lake George, at picturesque Huletts; the most romantic spot on the lake; over 600 feet of piazzas. H. W. BUCKELL, Proprietor.

THE HILLSIDE HOUSE,
Hague, N. Y. Opens June 10. Rates, $8 to $10. Superb location on high ground. JOHN McCLANATHAN.

Carpenter House,
Half-way between D. & H. Depot and cable road up Prospect Mountain; $2 per day; special rates by week. Free 'bus. J. H. CARPENTER, Proprietor.

TROUT HOUSE, HAGUE, N. Y.—Location unsurpassed; boating, bathing, fishing, lawn tennis, and livery. Send for circular. C. H. WHEELER.

HUNDRED ISLAND HOUSE,
Lake George. Under new management. Thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Send for descriptive circular. HENRY E. NICHOLS, Manager.

MOHICAN HOUSE,
BOULTON-ON-LAKE-GEORGE.
Rates, $3 per day. FRANK CLARK, Proprietor.

PEARL POINT HOUSE.—Opens June 1; closes Oct. 1. P. O. address, Shelving Rock, Washington Co., N. Y. JENNIE BRADLEY, Lessee.

PHOENIX HOTEL, HAGUE, N. Y.—Opens June 1; terms, $3 to $10 per week; write for circular. G. F. MARSHALL, Proprietor.

Kattskill House, Lake George, N. Y. For terms address A. P. Scoville, own. & prop., Kattskill Bay, N. Y.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

THE KAUNEONGA, WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN Co.; opens June 29. Write to J. H. MARTIN.

RHODE ISLAND.

NEWPORT, R. I.
LELAND'S OCEAN HOUSE.
NOW OPEN.
THE MOST CHARMING SEASIDE RESORT IN AMERICA.
SPECIAL RATES FOR JULY.
WARREN F. LELAND, Prop.
ALSO WINDSOR HOTEL, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

VERMONT.

GREEN MOUNTAINS.

VERMONT AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN TIME TABLE.

9 A. M. via Sprngf'd Dly except Sun. 9:40 A.M via Troy, Daily except Sun. Daily 4 P.M. via Spr'ng'd 6:25 P. M., via Troy.

GREEN MOUNTAIN FLYER. Lvs. G. C. S. d'ly except Sun. with parlor cars for Brandon, Orwell, Middlebury, Vergennes, Burlington, Waterbury, Montpelier, Randolph, Milton, St. Albans, Swanton, and Highgate Springs. Trains lve. G. C. S. daily with parlor cars and sleepers, for above points. Connection made at Burlington and Rouse's Point with steamer for all Summer resorts on North Islands of Lake Champlain.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE, E.E.PIERCE, SALISBURY, VT.—Trains leave G. C. S. 9 and 9:40 A. M., 4 and 6:25 P. M. Arrive 2:53 A. M., 5:22 P. M.

EAGLE INN, ORWELL, VT. F. B. KIMBALL.—Leave Grand Central Station 9 A.M., 9:40 A.M. Arrive 6 P.M. Special rates for September. Book on application.

LAKE ST. CATHERINE HOUSE,
Wells, Vt., among Green Mountains, on lake shore; boating, bathing, fishing, music. Terms reasonable. IRVING WOOD, Proprietor.

GREEN MOUNTAINS.
Bomoseen House, Castleton, Vt. Accommodates 150. Send for circulars. W. C. Mound, Proprietor.

LAKE BOMOSEEN, CASTLETON, VT.
Prospect House. HORACE B. ELLIS, Manager.

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PAXINOSA INN
EASTON, PENN.
Direct trolley connection. Special rates for Sunday, including fares, at Railroad ticket offices. For terms, address JOHN MAXWELL, Manager.

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2,500 feet elevation in the Great Virginia Mountains. An all season climate. Mild Spring, Cool Summer, Delightful Fall. Most complete bathing establishment in America.

Bath attendants from the best European baths. Baths from Flowing Hot Springs—hot vapor, hot air, hot spout, (the most curative bath known,) needle, spray, electric, massage, &c.

One night's ride, via the Chesapeake and Ohio Route. Leave New-York 5 P. M., arrive Springs 8 A. M. Sleeping and Dining Cars.

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Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
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THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
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NEW-YORK, ALBANY, ST. AGNES SCHOOL.—Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Regular and optional courses in all departments of study. Special advantages in languages, music, and art. Gymnasium. 25th year. Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Principal.

TEMPLE GROVE SEMINARY, SARATOGA Springs, N. Y.—Graduating, college and university preparatory, and optional courses for young women;

CLEAN EAST SIDE STREETS

Tenement Dwellers Find Pleasure in Them Even on Hot Days.

FOUL ODORS OF THE PAST MISSING

Hester Street a Revelation—Constant Sweeping Has Done Wonders There and in Other Streets.

It was a hot day yesterday. Perhaps the heat was not greater on the east side than in other localities, but certainly there were more people in evidence there to enjoy the warmth or to grumble about it, as the case might be, than in some other parts of the city.

And most of the east siders did seem to enjoy the warmth, especially the babies, for the streets were clean and the air did not sweep over foul-smelling heaps of rubbish. The air in the streets was pure, though warm, and it was a pleasure for the denizens of the crowded tenements to get into the streets. They are rich in babies, if nothing else, on the east side, and in Broome, Essex, Hester, Grand, and Ludlow Streets—in fact, everywhere—there were hosts of them. There were clean babies and dirty babies, light babies and dark babies, and almost all of them were cunning, curly haired, plump babies, and those in single and double baby carriages kicked their little bare feet in great delight.

Besides the babies there were the grandmothers, in wigs, with straight fronts or full-frizzed bangs, and the mothers, in nondescript costumes.

The east side should be a Mecca for all dress reformers on a Summer day. There is not a stiff garment to be seen anywhere in these east side streets, and the women present a wonderful appearance of health, considering the unsanitary conditions under which they live. If it is not because of their freedom from tight garments, what is it?

In costumes there was even a new bicycle, or rather velocipede, suit, to be seen in Essex Street yesterday. It was worn by a very little fellow, not much more than a baby, who was riding along slowly and feeling every breeze through his black curly hair and on his plump bare arms and neck, for the only garments he wore were a thin pair of little white trousers and a small white waist.

The hot corn man who issues his tempting cry throughout the city in midsummer had a forerunner on the east side yesterday in the person of a woman. She made her appearance in Rivington Street. She is an elderly grandmother. She had a large tin pail filled with smoking corn yesterday. Later she will make use of the family wash boiler in which to keep a larger stock.

There was only one of the customary midsummer conditions missing in most of the east side Streets yesterday. The rubbish that has been a feature of the sidewalks and pavements was not to be found, and with it went the noxious odors that have made that part of the city so unpleasant to the occasional visitor and so unhealthy for the residents.

Delancey Street had the appearance of having been swept and scrubbed. Eldridge Street just missed the cleanliness of Delancey, and Ludlow Street had a little of the old-time appearance, there being an occasional broken bottle, a few old hats, a heap of straw, and some other kinds of unpleasant débris.

But Hester Street was a revelation. On turning into it the visitor found twice or thrice as many people as were seen in Ludlow Street, but the rubbish, instead of being scattered, had been gathered into little heaps by the last delegation of street sweepers, and the street was as clean everywhere else, notwithstanding the crowds and the traffic of many dealers in fruits, vegetables, and goods of many kinds.

That part of the city from Broome Street to Division Street is the most difficult section to keep clean, the men in charge of the street sweeping work say, and Hester Street is looked upon as the worst of the streets. Consequently extra labor is expended upon it. Three men are kept at work on ten blocks of the street all day, and they go over it four times.

Once every day the gutters are flushed with water, and on Saturday the whole street is washed. The Saturday washing is necessary, because Friday is the great market day. From daybreak until 10 o'clock Friday morning fruit carts, fish carts, and meat carts are there in great numbers, and peddlers of all manner of wares are doing a special business. The street is less noisy on Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath, than on any other day during the seven, and then the street cleaners do the extra cleaning.

Only a few of the other streets on the east side, the most crowded ones, are flushed with water, such as Ludlow, Norfolk, and Division, from Clinton to Suffolk. They are washed once a week, on Saturday.

"It does more harm than good to flush a street unless it has been very carefully swept," said the overseer of this most crowded and unclean district of the city yesterday.

"If there is any rubbish on the street when the water is turned on, it is washed into the sewers, and it is cheaper to sweep it from the streets than to take it from a clogged sewer."

The street pavement for four long blocks, or from six to eight small blocks, is about all that can be cared for by one street sweeper in a day. He works from 6 to 11:30 o'clock in the morning and from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M. on weekdays, and from 6 A. M. until noon on Sundays. The carts follow the sweepers, working until all the rubbish that has been swept into piles has been removed.

"Monday is the hardest day," said a driver yesterday, as he stood by his cart, his white cap and badge marking him as and employe of the Street Cleaning Department, and the great drops of perspiration on his face and neck testifying to the fact that the work is no sinecure at this time of year.

"The Hebrews have their Sabbath on Saturday and work on Sunday. That makes Friday a busy day also, for they do their marketing on that day. I opened a letter for a Jewish woman once on Saturday because she did not want to break the Sabbath. That is apart from the question, but it shows what some of the demands upon a worker in the department are."

"There are from 600 to 700 loads of street sweepings carried to the Rutgers Street dump on Fridays and Mondays, and from 500 to 600 on other days," the officials at the foot of Rutgers Street say. The loads are very trim looking, the carts being carefully covered with canvas. The canvas covers are kept over the loads, but loosened at one end when they are dumped into the great barge waiting to receive them.

Carts are driven twice through each district every day to take only the waste paper that has been accumulated.

At the time of the Hebrew New Year there is an exigency in the way of street cleaning that has to be met by some special provision. Each Jewish family is supposed at that time, in the work of renewing household goods, to renew all their mattresses. The contents of the old ones in the tenement house districts are consigned to the streets.

The way Col. Waring met this special demand upon his attention was unique, and is not generally known. He had for the use of the department some snow melters. Into these he put the discarded mattresses, and there burned them.

One of the east side branches of the Street Cleaning Department is at 238 Broome Street. There one will see a row of hats left by the sweepers when they go out to work wearing their new white duck suits. There is also here and there along the line of hats a big watering can, each containing a hydrant key. Each man who has a can and a key sprinkles the street before the sweeping to prevent dust from arising.

The Broome Street station has two small written texts, which have just been placed upon the wall, perhaps to show to the world the principles upon which the department is working. These are the texts:

"Ignorance and Neglect Are the Mainsprings of Misrule."

"Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Fame."

"It is clean around here now without a doubt," said one man in a drug store at Eldridge and Delancey Streets yesterday. "Why, it is only 2 o'clock, and they have swept here three times already." The druggist also implied that the streets are being kept so clean and the people so much more healthy that his business is not being improved.

A little thing that marks a change in the feeling, of the people could be seen at a Delancey Street grocery yesterday. Outside the place were fruits and vegetables of all kinds, and parts of watermelon and other green things had fallen to the sidewalk. The proprietor of the store swept the broken pieces together, not into the gutter, but toward the store, where they were taken up and thrown into a barrel, already nearly filled from previous sweepings.

A very small girl was sweeping the sidewalk carefully in another place. She was almost too small to belong to any of the bands of children who are taking up the work of helping to keep the streets clean, with citizenlike earnestness.

The boys of the Clean City League, started at the College Settlement, in Rivington Street, and the Hebrew Institute Street Cleaning League, may have something to do with keeping the streets in their present good condition. The latter league demonstrated its ability to keep things clean last week. An excursion was given on Wednesday, which 1,650 children from the institute attended. It was the first excursion after the formation of the league, which contained then only thirteen members. The thirteen, in the ardor and enthusiasm of their new resolves, borrowed brooms and kept the boat so clean that it was a delight to all the experienced excursionists on board.

CONTRACTOR NEWMAN A WITNESS

He Explains How He Made Bids to the Brooklyn Department of Charities—Says He Has Burned His Books.

George H. Murphy, ex-Commissioner of the Brooklyn Department of Charities, did not appear before the Assembly Committee that in investigating the affairs of that department, yesterday. Lawyer Hirsh called Henry Newman, a contractor, of 144 Hooper Street, who figures prominently in the contracts of the Charities Department for the last three years.

He testified that he did not know Commissioners Gott or Murphy, but had known Commissioner Nolan twenty years.

Q.—Now, Mr. Newman, you know we want you to tell the truth. We want you to tell us who the parties were in the department or in the board that gave you the information that certain items would be called for in any year. A.—I'll make an affidavit that I never had any such information.

Q.—You mean to say that you knew that certain articles, though advertised, would not be called for? A.—I would take my chances if they were called for.

Q.—That referred to every item you bid upon? A.—Every item.

Q.—And you swear that neither the storekeeper nor the Secretary of the board nor any of the Commissioners nor anybody connected with the department ever told you about the articles that were to be called for? A.—Nobody.

Q.—You can't be mistaken about that? A.—I am positive about it.

Mr. Hirsh then asked Mr. Newman what capital he had with which to start business. Mr. Newman said he had $6,000. The lawyer then asked him how it was that he could afford to bid on blankets at 75 cents each, when he knew that if the blankets were ordered he would lose on the order $2,800, as he could not buy them for the amount of his bid. Mr. Newman said he had to take his chances on this. The blankets he offered to sell at 75 cents were worth $2.50.

Mr. Newman was asked if he kept a set of books. He said he did, but had destroyed them in the early part of the year. He said his contract amounted to about $32,000.

Q.—Did you and your partner laugh about it, and joke over the fact that the county had been fooled by taking a $3.75 blanket when a 75 cent blanket would have done just as well? A.—No; we did not even smile.

Q.—If you had been a Commissioner of Charities would you have considered that method a proper way of doing business? A.—No, I would not.

Q.—You never apprised any of the Commissioners that they were being defrauded? A.—We never defraud anybody in our business. I have lost money on several bids.

Q.—Before I get through with you, Mr. Newman, we'll go into all the losses out of which you have been able to purchase real estate. You were the only bidder one year in a class? A.—Yes.

Q.—They didn't separate classes in that year? A.—No.

Didn't your method of bidding frighten off other bidders until you stood alone? A.—That's a fact with all administrations. But they weren't frightened out.

Q.—Didn't you know that when the bids were opened, the number of bidders became less and less? A.—No. I don't believe I did. I used to see the same number of familiar faces year after year.

Q.—If you didn't stop bidding, why did you destroy the books? A.—I am still bidding on notions.

Q.—Is that open to the same juggling? A.—It isn't juggling at all; it's ingenuity.

Mr. Newman was asked if he knew anything about the dry goods business, and he frankly answered in the negative.

He said that he had made bids to the City Works Department, but had not been successful.

"Why did you bid on?" asked Mr. Hirsh.

"The repaving of Washington Avenue," was the answer.

"You know about as much about paving as you do of dry goods?"

"About as much."

The examination will be continued this morning.

INCREASED WAGES FOR THOUSANDS

The Advance Movement Becoming General —Cotton, Woolen, and Iron Workers Are Affected.

LOWELL, Mass., July 22.—A notice posted at the Whittier cotton mills announces an increase of 7 per cent. in wages, beginning to-day. The mills manufacture twine and cord, yarn, warp, &c., and employ about 250 persons.

The Atherton Machine Company, with works at Tewksbury, has returned to the schedule of wages paid prior to the reduction of two years ago.

ALTOONA, Penn., July 22.—The Altoona Iron Company has posted a notice that dating from the 15th, the puddlers employed will be paid $3 per ton, instead of $2.75, as heretofore. The raise was voluntary.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., July 22.—After extensive alterations and repairs, the Argo Mills started to-day. The Argo Mills were formerly the Washington Mills, and ran continuously for over thirty years, the very life of Gloucester City. The plant fell behind the age of progress, and as a result closed down entirely about five years ago. About a year ago the mills were sold to Philadelphia and Chester capitalists, and ever since then the improvements have been under way.

BETHLEHEM, Penn July 22.—Officials of the Thomas Iron Company went to Philadelphia to-day to consult with President Harris of the Reading Railroad in reference to a part rate, preparatory to lighting up their large blast furnaces at Hellertown. Their workmen look forward to an early resumption of these large furnaces.

LANCASTER, Penn., July 22.—The wages of the puddlers of the Columbia Iron Company were increased to-day from $2.50 to $3 per ton. The pay of other employes was advanced proportionately. The increase affects 500 men and boys.

BURLINGTON, N. J., July 22.—R. D. Wood & Co., foundrymen, at Florence, have increased the wages of their workmen 10 per cent. There are about 300 men at work in the foundry, and the firm virtually supports the little town.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 22.—Notices were to-day posted in the various rooms of the New-York Belting and Packing Company's rubber shops in Newtown to the effect that on and after Aug. 1 the company would restore to all its employes the scale of wages in force prior to the cut of 1893. The increase ranges from 10 to 25 cents daily.

AMESBURY, Mass., July 22.—The Hamilton Mills started up all their departments to-day with an increased amount of help.

Ocean Party for Colored People.

The first ocean party for colored people will spend the day at the People's Seaside Homes, under the care of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor to-morrow. Five hundred invitations have been sent out by the visitors of the association, and all the arrangements have been made for a pleasant outing.

These colored parties are a regular feature of the association's fresh air work at West Coney Island, where there are three seaside homes to which the people are taken on tri-weekly excursions for a day's outing. They are given a lunch in the dining pavilion on the beach facing the ocean, and then have a chance for a bath in the surf. Any workers among the people who are desirous of sending convalescent cases to the homes for a stay of more than one day, or of using the ocean parties, may send for application blanks to William H. Tolman, the general agent, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Married the Italian Vice Consul.

Alderman Frederick A. Ware was called upon yesterday to marry Mrs. Amelia Spiess to Count Jerome Naselli, the Italian Vice Consul, at the home of the bride, 17 East Sixty-third Street. The Consul General, M. Branchi, was a witness. After the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast. Count and Countess Naselli will sail for Europe to-day.

Heavy Rain at Connellsville, Penn.

CONNELLSVILLE, Penn., July 22.—A heavy rain fell here this evening. Over 100 houses are flooded. Thousands of coke ovens were drowned out by the torrent of water. At Broadford, two miles west of here, several houses were washed away. Two bridges were swept away. The damage to crops is great.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH

Ex-Speaker Crisp Says the Business Outlook Is Exceedingly Good.

FEATURES OF ATLANTA'S EXPOSITION

High Rates of Interest Yet Charged to Southern Farmers—Politics, Says Mr. Crisp, Are Very Flat.

Charles F. Crisp of Georgia, Speaker of the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses, is at the Hoffman House. He will sail for Europe to-morrow on the New-York. His son, who is about seventeen years old, is going with him.

Mr. Crisp's face was ruddy with restored health when a reporter for The New-York Times called upon him yesterday afternoon. His manner was full of the geniality which is natural to it, as well as the pleasurable anticipations of a well-earned holiday, to be spent in Great Britain, where he has never been since he was a six-months-old baby.

"I was born in Sheffield, you know," he explained to the reporter, "though my father was an American. I left England when I was six months old, and have never been there since. We expect to spend a month or so visiting places in England, Scotland, and Ireland. London will be our first stop."

"What is the feeling about the business outlook in the South at present?" asked the reporter.

"Well, the sentiment and tone are exceedingly good," replied Mr. Crisp, "and we expect more substantial progress to come with the Fall. Great things are hoped for from the Atlanta Exhibition. I drove through the grounds a few days ago, and the buildings are going up rapidly, and look very fine.

"In addition to our display of cotton in every stage of its growth and manufacture, there is to be a special building erected by the colored race, in which their own inventions and manufactures will be shown. This building is attracting a large amount of attention from the leading members of the colored race all over the country, and those who have charge of the project expect to show wonderful progress in material and mental development during the last thirty years."

"What are the railways doing for the exhibition?" asked the reporter.

"Everything they can," replied Mr. Crisp. "Not only are they carrying a large quantity of the exhibits free, but they have promised to do all that is possible in the way of cheap trip tickets to induce travelers from the West and North to visit Atlanta.

"It happens, fortunately for the prospects of the exhibition, that the Grand Army Encampment will be held in Louisville about the time of the opening. Then the National Park in Chickamauga is to be opened about the same time. We hope that many of the veterans and their families will cross over to Atlanta after visiting Chickamauga and Louisville.

"I had a conversation this morning with Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway Company—our most important means of communication in the South—and he told me that the railways would give all the privileges they possibly could to excursionists who wanted to visit the exhibition. In the Winter we hope that the great swarm of people from the North who go to Florida at that time will make the exhibition a halting place on their way South."

"How are the farmers of Georgia doing?" asked the reporter.

"They are getting along very well, in spite of the want of capital in some sections. The old commission agent's place is now being filled by the local banks. Before and after the war, when the cotton farmer wanted money, he drew on the commission agent, to whom he afterward sent his crop for sale. After the cotton was sold, there was a balancing up. It was an expensive way of doing business for the farmer."

"He had to pay a commission both ways—on the money he borrowed and on the crop which was sold for him," suggested the reporter.

"Exactly," said Mr. Crisp. "Credit money is never cheap anyhow. At present when the farmer borrows from the bank, as he often has to do, about the month of April, he gets $100 or so and pays 12 per cent. for his money. Now, the profit on the borrowed money in such a case is always eaten up by the cost of the loan. I am not prepared to say whether this high rate of interest arises from the lack of money or from the banking system in vogue."

"Why don't they try branch banks?" said the reporter.

"I really don't know," replied Mr. Crisp; "but, if I get as far as Scotland, I will make some inquiries into the system of branch banks which they have there. There seems to be something peculiar to the South which prevents the lending of money at as low rates of interest as sums are lent in the North."

"How about politics in the South?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, political matters are very flat just now," Mr. Crisp replied, with a warning laugh, as a reminder that politics had no part in his holiday.

DIRECTORS OF THE UNION BANK ARRESTED

Held on Two Distinct Charges in Bonds of $36,000.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 22.—Directors Thorburn, Harvey, Crieve, and Donnelly, and Manager Pinsent of the defunct Union Bank, were formally arrested this afternoon and afterward admitted to bail. The Directors, being arrested upon two distinct charges, were held in $36,000 bonds, two sureties of $18,000 each being required. The warrant for Manager Pinsent having been issued on only one charge, only half the above sum was exacted in his case.

The Magisterial investigation has been adjourned to Wednesday week to permit the Crown to prepare its case.

It is understood that the Hon. Augustus Harvey has resigned his seat in the Whiteway Cabinet, owing to this proceeding having been begun against him.

Southern Negro Courtship Speeches.

"Kin' lady, ef I was to go up between de heavens an' de yearth an' drap down a grain of wheat over ten acres of land an' plow it up wid a rooster fedder, would you marry me?"

"Good lady, I was in a garden in my dream, an' I saw de lovelies' table, an' on de table was a fine cake an' a glass of wine, an' a beautiful lady was walkin' in de garden, and you were de lady. If you saw a pea's hull in de garden, which one would you choose—one wid one pea in it, or a hull full of peas?" (The hull with one pea is a single man. The hull with many peas is a widower with children.)

"Suppose you was walkin' by the side o' de ribber, an' dere was three ladies in a boat, an' dat boat was upsot, which lady would you save, a tall lady, a short lady, or a middle-sized lady?" The girl asks this if she wants to bring matters to a climax. The man's answer corresponds with the size of the inquiring young lady.

"Good lady, ef I was to give you a handkerchief to wash an' iron, how would you do it, widout water or iron?" Answer—"Iron it with love."

Here is a tender avowal: "Dear miss, ef I was a starvin' an' had jes' one gingercake, I would give you half, an' dat would be the bigges' half."—Journal of American Folk Lore.

The Oldest Book.

Max Müller said that the Brahmans, in particular, pride themselves on the age of their Vedas, which, according to some critics, date from 6000 B. C., according to others, from 1200 or 1500 B. C. Even this more moderate date is far beyond that of the Old Testament or any other sacred book, so that to the Brahmans must be given the credit—if credit there be—of possessing the oldest, the most remote, and consequently the most difficult, of the sacred books of the world.—The Academy.

Cigars Worth $3,000 Seized.

A truck load of 21,800 choice Havana cigars, valued at $3,000, was taken to the Federal Building yesterday and placed in the custody of United States Marshal McCarty. They had been seized by the Internal Revenue officers and confiscated for not having the Government revenue stamps on the boxes. They were placed in the strong room and will be sold at public auction. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the manufacturer.

DETECTIVE SERGEANTS RETIRED

They Will Have Annual Pensions of $1,000 Each—Police May Have Rewards for Election Arrests.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday afternoon, Acting Chief Conlin reported that he had detailed temporarily Sergt. Lonsdale as Acting Captain of the Grand Central Station. Sergt. Robb, who was in charge, was retired at the last meeting of the board. Secretary James W. Pryor of the City Club wrote to the board as follows:

"The City Club is about to determine the persons entitled to rewards offered by the club for conviction in cases of fraudulent registration. It seem probable that among the cases complying with the requirements in the offer are some in which police officers were the complainants. While no police officer has made any claim to the rewards, it is necessary for the City Club to give due consideration to these cases. I therefore write to ask whether there is anything in the rules of the department which would bar out the cases in which police officers were the complainants and make it unnecessary for the club to give their cases further consideration."

The Commissioners said there was no objection to members of the force receiving rewards offered for arrests made in cases of fraudulent registration.

The following Detective Sergeants, all of whom put in their application last Friday when the Commissioners changed the bureau, were retired:

Thomas Hickey, Samuel G. Sheldon, John Cottrell, Charles Hanley, and Charles Heidelberg. They will receive an annual pension of $1,000 each.

The board also retired Detective Sergeant William E. Frink. Frink was indicted in the Whitehead case, but the indictment was dismissed. Charges growing out of the Whitehead case have been made against him before the Police Board, but on the recommendation of Commissioner Parker the charges were yesterday dismissed on the ground that the evidence was not of a substantial character.

The application of Detective Sergeant Von Gerichten was not acted upon at the meeting. It is understood that he will be continued in the detective office for a short time.

After the regular meeting the board went into executive session, and talked over the form of the civil service examinations to be passed by members of the force seeking promotion, which must receive the approval of the State Civil Service Board at Albany. The Committee on Rules and Discipline will get up the form of examination. No regular promotions will be made until Fall, it is said.

THE TRIENNIAL TEMPLAR CONCLAVE

Boston Will Probably See the Largest Convention Ever Held in the History of the Order.

BOSTON, July 22.—The itineraries are arriving at the headquarters of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templars, of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, from all parts of the United States, giving the details of commandery pilgrimage to the triennial conclave to be held in Boston Aug. 27 to 30. Great enthusiasm is everywhere manifested, and the presence of an immense gathering, probably the largest in the history of the order, is assured.

This fact is fully recognized by the Triennial Committee, of which Right Eminent Sir Samuel C. Lawrence, Grand Commander, is Chairman, and it has spared neither pains nor expense in arranging for the reception and entertainment of the Templar host. It is a noticeable feature of the arrangements made by Western and Southern commanderies for their visits, that nearly all of them, at some stage of their pilgrimage, will go to the White Mountains. Recognizing this fact, the State of New-Hampshire will establish headquarters at the top of Mount Washington and at Fabyans, and be prepared to receive and refresh the many weary pilgrims traveling from afar.

Already arrangements have been made with the Boston and Maine Railroad officials for 1,600 Sir Knights to ascend Mount Washington, and large additions will be made to that number during the coming weeks.

SHOT BY A TWELVE-YEAR-OLD BOY

The Son of William Barnes Wounds, Probably Fatally, the Eleven-Year-Old Boy of L. L. Camp.

WINSTED, Conn., July 22.—Ward, the eleven-year-old son of L. L. Camp, a prominent business man, was shot by Raymond, the twelve-year-old son of William Barnes, at the latter's home this afternoon.

The bullet lodged at the base of the brain. The doctor says there is little hope of the boy's recovery, and blood poisoning is feared.

After Barnes did the shooting he ran and hid, but was found later. The neighbors say the Camp boy was climbing a ladder in Barnes's yard, and Raymond told him to get off the ladder. Ward refused and Raymond went into the house, got his father's revolver, and after shooting, said: "Take that."

The Barnes boy is very reticent, and says he did not know the weapon was loaded.

VALUABLE LIVE STOCK ON THE BOVIC

High-Bred Mares, Ponies, Sheep, and a Boar Weighing 1,200 Pounds.

The White Star freighter Boric, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, had a large consignment of live stock on board. The list included seven high-bred mares consigned to Lanman & Kent, and two polo ponies and one blooded mare to Foxhall Keene. The polo ponies are named Judge and Grasshopper, both well known to the polo turf.

There was a crate of pheasants consigned to Dr. Howard Davidson, of Millbrook, N. J., and 21 head of sheep to the same consignee. The sheep are Lonks, Shropshire, and Hampshire, and are said to be the finest specimens eyer imported to this country. One of the Hampshires died on the voyage. It was valued at $350.

A number of hogs, imported by Metcalf Brothers of East Elma, N. Y., attracted much attention. One of these is Goliath, the champion boar of England. He has taken a number of prizes at various exhibitions, and it is said he weighs 1,200 pounds. He looks it.

Suicide Where His Father Was Killed.

Frederick Sands, thirty-three years old, of 17 Linwood Street, in the Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn, committed suicide last night by throwing himself in front of an east-bound train on the Long Island Railroad.

He was shiftless, it is said, and had not worked in months. In his pocket was found a letter addressed to his sister, Mamie Desterstedt. It said: "I am your brother, Fred. If you can get along without me, I will leave you."

The suicide's father, William Sands, was run over and killed at the same place some months ago.

Agent Scholz a Suicide.

H. C. F. Scholz, thirty-five years old, an agent for the Prudential Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., shot himself through the head at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, near the bed of the old Aqueduct, yesterday.

Sloop Yacht Nepenthe in Port.

The sloop yacht Nepenthe, which was seized off the Cuban coast by a Spanish war vessel, and her people imprisoned under suspicion of filibustering, arrived at this port yesterday.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Daniel Magone of Ogdensburg is at the Everett.

—Roswell A. Parmenter of Troy is at the Holland.

—Gov. William C. Oates of Alabama is at the Hoffman.

—Ex-Senator C. P. Vedder of Ellicottville, N. Y., is at the Metropole.

—S. H. H. Clark and John W. Doane, receivers of the Union Pacific Railway Company, are at the Windsor.

—Ex-Gov. Rufus B. Bullock of Georgia, ex-Congressman George West of Ballston, N. Y., and Charles W. Hackett of Utica are at the Fifth Avenue.

—James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway Company; Judge H. B. Tompkins of Georgia, Miss Clara Barton of Washington, and Royal Phelps Carroll of Newport are at the Waldorf.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

FOR TAMMANY PRIMARIES

Organization Committee Ratifies Executive Committee's Work.

LIVELY FIGHTING IN PROSPECT

The Delaney-Dalton Contest in the Eleventh Still Bitter — Scant Attention Paid to Mr. Delaney.

Tammany's Committee on Organization met at the Fourteenth Street Wigwam last night and in about ten minutes ratified the work of the Executive Committee in preparing for the primaries, which are to be held next week for the reorganization of the hall.

An attempt was made by John J. Delaney of the Eleventh Assembly District to secure such hours for the primaries in districts where there are contests as would give him time to get all his men into line, but he was overruled by an overwhelming vote. The meeting was evidently in sympathy with William Dalton so far as the struggle for leadership in the district is concerned.

The routine business consisted simply of reading and voting on the Executive Committee's call. County Clerk Henry D. Purroy presided. When the call had been read, which included the list of Primary Inspectors selected last week, Mr. Delaney moved to amend. He asked that in districts in which the seats of these Inspectors are contested the hours for the primaries be from 2 until 9 o'clock P. M. The call provides for an hour and a half of voting in the evening.

"I make this amendment solely in the interests of Tammany Hall," said Mr. Delaney, "feeling that in this crisis a full and free expression of the will of the people is needed. There should be opportunity for every man who is for or against the administration in the district to express his sentiments. The will of the people should be known and all should submit to it.

"If so short a time is allowed for the primaries, the people will say that there was not time for a full and fair expression, and they will be less likely to abide by the result."

There was slight applause at the rear of the hall as Mr. Delaney sat down. But the braves who did the voting did not join in this, as was evidenced a minute later, when the proposed amendment was voted out of sight. There were calls for the yeas and nays, but they were not insisted on.

Chairman Purroy explained that under the decision of the committee those who wished to contest might resort to the general law governing primaries, filing notice of contest and then holding the officers of the primaries to a strict enforcement of it. This will be done. The action of the Organization Committee makes it certain that the struggle for the leadership in the Eleventh District between Messrs. Delaney and Dalton will be taken to the primaries, and a lively time is expected on the night of Aug. 1.

The other districts in which there is a struggle for the leadership did not come to the surface last night. The action of the committee in ratifying the Executive Committee's work carries with it an indorsement of the Burke faction in the Thirty-third District, and the Engle faction in the Eighth. The privilege of insistence on the general primary law, however, is necessarily accorded to the factions headed by the Harrigan faction in the former and the "Barney" Rourke faction in the latter.

The trouble in the Nineteenth, where Michael Cummings and his followers have been bitter against ex-Sheriff John B. Sexton, has been practically settled by compromise. It was here that "the lights were turned out" during the turbulent meeting last week. By the terms of the compromise, Mr. Sexton gives to Mr. Cummings one out of three of the Inspectors at the primary, and to the followers of Mr. Cummings one-half of the members of the Committee on Organization in that district. Under this arrangement, Mr. Sexton will continue as district leader. Mr. Cummings will become associate leader. Joseph Gordon, who has been Mr. Sexton's associate, being retired from that position. This, it is understood, is satisfactory to all concerned, and peace reigns in the lately troubled district.

LOLLI HAD A LOT OF JEWELRY

The Customs Inspector Seized It, and He Did Not Land.

Lugi Lolli, an Italian steerage passenger on the steamship Werra, which arrived yesterday from Genoa, has, or did have, a very poor appreciation of a Customs Inspector's ability to inspect.

Lolli is a failure as a smuggler. He had in his trunks and on his person enough jewelry to stock a good-sized store. His clothes were full of rings, watches, paste diamonds, bracelets, scarf pins, thimbles, charms, and an assortment of almost every article usually found in a jewelry store.

Customs Inspector James Webb noticed Lolli when the Werra arrived, and decided to investigate his bulging pockets. From them he extracted over $500 worth of jewelry. His trunk was then examined, and about $1,500 worth of valuables was found concealed therein.

The property will be taken to the Barge Office room to-day. Lolli is held at Ellis Island awaiting further investigation.

But Wales Did Not Die.

The dangerous illness of the Prince of Wales, in December, 1871, was the cause of events—curious and amusing—which will ever find a place in the history of British journalism. The death of the Prince seemed inevitable, for the doctors had begun to despair. One day the announcement went forth that his Royal Highness could not survive many hours, and accordingly every daily newspaper in the kingdom had its obituary of the Prince "set," or put into type.

But the expected telegram announcing the death never came, and so at midnight, when the hour for going to press was close at hand, many a newspaper editor who had relied on his biographical sketch of the Prince filling six or eight columns of his paper was compelled to fill up the blank columns with "standing" matter of all kinds, such as old advertisements and older news. The principal newspaper editors subsequently sent the Prince, at his own request, "proofs" of the obituaries, and, pasted in a bulky scrapbook, they now form one of the strangest and most curious objects to be seen at Marlborough House.—Chambers's Journal.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

DAINTY DIVANS

are attractive pieces for the drawing room. They contribute an air of Orientalism to the apartment and add to it a certain oddness of their own. Many different styles and shapes to select from. Some of the true Eastern luxuriousness and others of the plainer Chippendale variety, with spindle legs and straight and severe lines. Every taste as well as every purse can be suited if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

SOLDIERS PROSTRATED BY HEAT

Thermometer in State Camp Registers 102—Seventy-fourth Men Beat the Eighth Battalion Team at Baseball.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, July 22.—The men of the Buffalo regiment and of the Eighth Battalion are a fine lot of soldiers and their first day's drilling has been much admired by the officers of the post. During guard mount this morning Drummer Talcott of Company F, Seventy-fourth Regiment, was overcome by the heat and was carried from the field. About twelve of his comrades were obliged to leave the ranks on account of the weather.

In the battalion drill Privates Graff, Good, and McDonald of Company D were prostrated by heat.

But for a breeze from the river to-day life would have been unendurable. The thermometer at noon registered 102°, and the number of heat prostrations was larger than on any day this season in camp.

The platoon drill in extended order and the battalion drill in closed order were well executed.

Although the bath houses offer every accommodation for an indoor bath, the river to-day has been the popular bathing ground.

Armory collar decorations were distributed to-day to the men of the Seventy-fourth Regiment who had qualified.

The post commander, Adjt. Gen. McAlpin, is highly pleased over the interest in the encampment taken by Capt. Louis Wendel of the First Battery. He has visited camp three times for the benefit of his organization, which is to be in camp the week beginning Aug. 4. Capt. Wendel consulted to-day with the post commander in reference to the loading and unloading of his battery. He promises to bring eighty-five men, sixty horses, and four breech loading guns and caissons. The most interesting week of the season is anticipated.

Proprietor Fritzpatrick of the canteen which bears his name, about half a mile from camp, waited on Adjt. Gen. McAlpin to-day and asked him why it was a guard was placed to prevent men from going to his place, while the road to Dunphy's canteen, within a quarter of a mile of camp, was not similarly guarded. The Adjutant General said he would consider the matter.

A ball game between Seventy-four Regiment and Eighth Battalion teams resulted in a victory for the former, 21 to 1, to-day.

TRYING TO SAVE MARIA BARBELLA

The Countess di Brazza Seeking Signatures to a Petition to Gov. Morton Asking for a Pardon.

The Countess di Brazza, who has taken a great deal of interest in the case of Maria Barbella, now in Sing Sing Prison, under the sentence of death for killing her faithless lover, is making a final effort to save the girl's life by securing as many signatures as possible to a petition asking Gov. Morton to pardon Maria.

The petition which is being circulated widely through the efforts of the Countess in homes, stores, and business offices is as follows:

To the Hon. Levi P. Morton, Governor of the State of New-York:

We, the undersigned, who are familiar with the circumstances connected with the conviction of Maria Barbella, who was on the 18th day of July, 1895, convicted in the Court of General Sessions in and for the City and County of New-York of the crime of murder in its first degree, respectfully petition your Excellency to grant unto the said Maria Barbella a pardon.

The petition, which we are informed will be presented to you by the attorneys of the said Maria Barbella, will fully set forth all of the particulars of her case, and such facts as we believe will fully justify you in granting our appeal.

A notice accompanies the petition asking that as soon as the sheet is filled with signatures it be returned to Amos H. Evans, 309 Broadway. Additional petitions may be obtained from Mr. Evans.

The Countess di Brazza, in a letter that also accompanies the petition, asks that the petition be placed in prominent places, that as many as possible have an opportunity to sign the appeal for pardon.

"Not only the quality of the names of the signatures, but the quantity of them, will impress his Excellency," the Countess says, "and no one in this case is too humble or too poor to help save a human life."

In order that the petitions may be of any avail they must be returned to Mr. Evans by to-morrow evening. As the time is so short, the Countess di Brazza urges all who take an interest in the unfortunate girl's fate to do everything in their power to facilitate the gathering of names.

ALBANY, July 22.—More letters are pouring into the Executive Chamber bearing on the fate of Maria Barbella, the Italian girl confined in Sing Sing under sentence to be executed for killing her faithless lover in New-York City. Col. Marvin, Gov. Morton's military secretary, said that he had received appeals to the Governor to-day in her behalf from Col. R. G. Ingersoll, Austin Corbin, a number from other individuals, and two or three from societies and congregations. In the absence of the Governor, Col. Marvin declined to allow any of the letters to be made public.

In a Breton Church.

The church, one finds, is here a very live thing in the midst of the life about it. It is never empty; it is full of the faint smell of incense, and the pungency of continual occupation; sabots clatter in and out, children come and go with sudden, hasty genuflections; old women sit in the corners, or tell their beads before the altars; the lights flicker and the tall plaster figures look down graciously smiling, or gaze upward in a rapturous adoration. They are conventionally young, and round-fleshed, and radiant in their tenderly colored robes, and quaint contrasting gauds of crown and necklet and pendent votive hearts; conventional symbols of conventions, and stiffly beautiful with a beauty that is itself a tradition, a beauty that is a rubric and an article of the faith, and a lingering small acceptance from the far days of a facile content in things religious.

Then the church fills with a swarm of white caps which lift themselves strangely into snowy wings and crests, so that one may pick out the women of the different pays; and men's voices chant sonorously, and the full-rigged model ships, hanging in the chancel and before the Mary-altar, vibrate and swing softly to and fro at the opening and shutting of doors. Those who have hung them there have long been dead; but there are faces in the crowd beneath that are raised toward them, and eyes that grow dim—too dim to see the dust of years that blackens the rigging, too dim to see anything but that more distant ship that is away at the banks or at Iceland; in the fear of storms and the strange confusion of the fogs, and that will surely come back, unless—"Etoile de la Mer, send us our men home from the sea!"—Macmillan's Magazine.

English Archers.

When King Henry VIII. ascended the throne his ruling idea seems to have been the encouragement of archery, and hence came statutes for enforcing on the whole male population constant practice with the bow, (1512,) and for the prohibition of the weapon to all aliens without the King's license, (1542.) Hence came likewise the incorporation of the Artillery Company, in 1537. For Henry himself was proud of the national weapon, and had shown himself at the Field of the Cloth of Gold to be marvelously stout and expert in its practice. And yet, when the sixteenth century was fairly opened, French writers began to speak disrespectfully of the English archers, not because those archers had failed to defeat their old enemies, but because they had not met them in the open field.

At the siege of Therouan

Tuesday
July 23-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

NO COLOR LINE WANTED

Negro Voters Ask for Patronage from the Republican Party.

JACOB H. SIMMS SPEAKS STRONGLY

Says that His People Should Have Such Offices as They Are Entitled to and Are Capable to Fill.

The meeting of the colored Republican voters that was held in this city Sunday afternoon for the purpose of forming a State organization and then calling a State convention to take measures to make the colored vote felt, appreciated, and properly respected in the distribution of official patronage has aroused the colored voters of this city more than anything that they have known in some years.

It was not so much the idea that the organizers of the movement had in view that has stirred them up, as it was the freedom with which the speakers at the meeting expressed their opinions of the treatment that the colored men have received at the hands of the Republican leaders and office holders.

Some were satisfied with the condition of things, and expressed the hope that in the future the colored voters would be properly recognized. Others did not mince matters in the least, but declared that colored men had received "dog's treatment," when they were entitled to as much as white men.

The most striking and unorthodox speech was by Charles W. Anderson, Private Secretary to State Treasurer Colvin. He is reported to have said:

You can tell these Republican politicians who go to headquarters year after year and demand money to carry the colored vote in this, the Eleventh Assembly District, that this money never reaches the Republican voters, as a proof of which the Republican vote of this district has never varied for five or six years.

If this district could be bought, it certainly would show a Democratic gain, for the Democrats always have plenty of money to spend, and we can only get a cigar or a drink from the Republicans. With our backing of 40,000 votes, we can go to the Republicans and demand the patronage due us. If they refuse it, we can take our votes elsewhere. The Republican Party has treated us like a dog, who, once whipped, is almost certain to come back to his master to be whipped over again. Look at the last election. The Grace Democrats went in with less than 8,000 votes, and got the pick of the offices, while we, who supported the ticket with over 12,000 votes, got nothing.

It was early learned that the majority of colored voters in the city does not more than half agree with what Mr. Anderson said, and to obtain their views a reporter for The New-York Times visited many of the prominent ones yesterday. They with one accord referred him to Jacob H. Simms, lawyer and editor of The New-York Echo, the organ of the representative colored men in this city, who, they said, was thoroughly familiar with the desires of the colored voters, and the records of the men who presume to lead them in political matters.

Mr. Simms was found at his home last night, in company with Joseph Hanly, a leader of the colored Republicans in the present Thirty-second Assembly District, formerly the Twenty-fifth. Mr. Simms said:

"I have always taken a great interest in the Republican Party and the welfare of my people. The party did all for us that has ever been done and we should be grateful to it accordingly, but at the same time mutual obligations have been created that should be recognized.

"I did not hear what Anderson said at the meeting yesterday, because he spoke after I had delivered my oration and gone home. Knowing the man as I do, because I really brought him forward in public life, I was astonished at his words when I read them in the daily papers this morning. I could not believe the report to be a true one until after I had seen 'Sammy' Moran to-day. He assured me that Anderson had been correctly reported.

"Anderson, of all men of our race, should have been ashamed to say what he did. He came to this city a stranger five or six years ago and has held office pretty much all the time since, offices that I and other influential men obtained for him. He has no reason to 'kick.' He is ungrateful and should be 'called down' by Treasurer Colvin, and removed from his position, the most honorable that any colored man has held in this State. I had him made a gauger in the Internal Revenue Department, with the aid of Mr. Bliss, some years ago, and he abused Mr. Bliss so that he was given a month within which to retract his remarks or get out of office. Did he retract? I should rather say he did. He is now trying to ride two horses at once. I think he will make a fiasco of it. He is liable to be for Mr. Bliss to-day and for Mr. Platt to-morrow.

"But I guess we've had enough of Anderson for the present, and now for the situation of people in respect to offices. Mind I do not find any fault with Mayor Strong or Mr. Platt, for I have commended Mayor Strong and his distribution of patronage in my paper many times.

"I believe him to be an upright, square, honest, well-meaning man, who is strong enough to recognize those who effected his election, and recompense them with official appointments, even though many of his party leaders may, and do, object to his acts.

"He has done more for the colored members of his party than any other man in this State has ever done. There are more colored men in the service of the city than there has ever before been at one time, and still our color has been permitted to militate against us.

"I will use myself as an example, as that will be the fairest way. I am a practicing lawyer, and I run my paper and have sufficient ability to occupy some minor position in the City Government, but I cannot obtain it because of my color.

"I am entitled to a positin that will pay at least $3,000 a year for the work that I have done for the Republican Party in the Eleventh Assembly District for years, and, as a representative of my race, with its 12,000 votes in this city.

"I told this and more to Mayor Strong. He replied: 'Mr. Simms, I appreciate all that you have said, but the time has not yet come when it would be well to place a colored man in such a position as you suggest. It will undoubtedly come, but it is not here yet. Your people should be and will be recognized.'

"I recognized the force of what he said, but, at the same time, I failed to see why my color, for that was the only objection, should be used against me, when I had been true and loyal to my party, and had done such good work for it for so many years.

"It is not right that the color line should be drawn, and that by men to whom we have always been loyal. There are at least 40,000 colored Republicans in this State, and but 200 colored Democrats, and they are anomalous, political monstrosities, with personal objects to serve.

"As I said, we have had better and more prominent positions given to us than ever before, but that is no answer to the objection that we make to the drawing of the color line. I make no objection to the appointing of white men, but, as men and Republicans, we should be properly recognized by our party leaders.

"It is for this purpose that our State organization is being formed. It is not Platt or anti-Platt; it is Republican, first, last, and all the time, and is for the purpose of being in a position to enforce, if necessary, the rights of the colored votes of the State.

"Take my district as an example of the way we are ignored. There is, in good places, $40,000 a year from patronage received by Republicans; and, although the colored votes control it, we have but one man appointed from the district, and his office is a small one. It is so all over, and the discrimination is made on account of color."

Joseph Hanley spoke to the same effect. He said that in his district there are office holders drawing $8,000 a year, and over in good places, and all of them are white, although the colored voters make the district a Republican one.

"We have always been true to our party," he said, "and the party should be true to us, without considering our color at all. Our votes are as good as those of white men, and the work that we are capable of doing should be given to us according to our political influence and numerical strength."

Mrs. Johnson's Injuries Fatal.

Mrs. Jeremiah Johnson, sixty-five years old, of Jersey City, who was run over by a Myrtle Avenue trolley car, at Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, March 3, died in the Cumberland Street Hospital yesterday.

TRIED TO RELEASE A PRISONER

Thomas Sullivan Failed, and When Arraigned, Magistrate Brann Made It a Case of Disorderly Conduct.

Thomas Sullivan, twenty-three years old, of 335 Water Street, made an attempt yesterday afternoon to rescue William Henry from Policeman Edwards of the Old Slip Station.

Edwards saw Henry walking in Pearl Street with a case of wine. As the larceny of two cases of wine had been reported at noon by H. Held, wholesale dealer, at 226 Pearl Street, Edwards suspected that Henry had stolen the wine. On being questioned, Henry dropped the case and ran.

Edwards followed him down Fletcher, through three other streets, and saw him dash into a saloon in South Street. There the policeman found and arrested him.

While the policeman was taking his prisoner through Centre Street, Sullivan rushed up and struck Edwards upon the jaw. Sullivan then tried to free Henry from the nippers.

Court Interpreter Marc Moustaki was on his way to the Tombs when the attempt at rescue was made. He rushed across the street and seized Sullivan by the arm. Two other policemen came to Edwards's aid, and both Henry and Sullivan were taken to the Tombs Court.

Edwards, after telling Magistrate Brann of Sullivan's assault and his attempt to rescue Henry, was ordered by the Court to make a complaint of disorderly conduct.

"But he assaulted me," repeated Edwards, "and tried to release my prisoner."

"Disorderly conduct is sufficient," said Magistrate Brann.

Edwards and the other policemen within hearing looked puzzled.

When Sullivan was brought before him Magistrate Brann asked who had struck the prisoner upon the head. Edwards said he had.

"You ought never to club a man like that," said Magistrate Brann. "You have no right to do so."

"Sullivan would have got my prisoner away if two policemen and Interpreter Moustaki had not helped me," said the policeman.

Moustaki started to tell of Sullivan's serious attack on the policeman, but Magistrate Brann interrupted, saying:

"This is simply a complaint for disorderly conduct."

Henry was held for trial and Sullivan was fined $10.

TO APPEAL FROM JUSTICE DYKMAN

Westchester Supervisors Not Satisfied with the Apportionment.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 22.—The Westchester County Board of Supervisors, when it met last June, proceeded to reapportion the county into three Assembly districts upon the theory that the territory recently annexed to New-York must be included within Senatorial and Assembly districts of New-York City.

Justice Dykman, however, in the annexation contest, decided that, while the annexed territory becomes a part of the City and County of New-York, it must remain part of the Westchester County Senatorial and Assembly districts, and he issued a mandamus ordering the board to reconvene and to apportion the county as it existed prior to the passage of the Annexation act into Assembly districts, which should include the annexed territory.

In accordance with this order, a special meeting of the board was held this morning, when a resolution was adopted directing ex-Judge Willis M. Robertson to appeal from the decision of Justice Dykman to the General Term, as the village of William's Bridge has already done.

The board also voted to pay $5,000 to the Bronx River Sewer Commission as its share of the expenses of the commission in following the provisions of the act. It also established a fire district in the unincorporated village of Pleasantville.

DR. WEBB'S DAMAGED PROPERTY

The Forest Commission Starts for the Adirondacks to Inspect It.

UTICA, N. Y., July 22.—The members of the State Fish, Game and Forest Commission, and the State Commissioners of the Land Office left here this afternoon with a few guests on a special train over the Adirondack and St. Lawrence Railroad. The last Legislature made a preliminary appropriation of $50,000 for the purchase by the State Fish, Game and Forest Commission of lands in Dr. Webb's Adirondack preserve, which were damaged by back water caused by the erection of the Beaver River Dam by the State. The Commissioners of the Land Office are to approve the purchases to be made by the Fish, Game and Forest Commission.

Expert lumbermen place Dr. Webb's damages at over $200,000, and the visit of the State officials is made to acquaint themselves with the devastated region, and to make a personal inspection of the damaged lands. The trip will extend until Friday.

A MONOMANIAC ON INCENDIARISM

Startling Confession of a Young Girl of Fifteen Years.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 22.—Nellie Burdick, aged fifteen, who resides with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Burdick, an aged couple in this city, has admitted to Chief of Police Champlin that she set fire to the home in which she has been sheltered since the death of her mother, when she was two years old, and that she was the author of about ten distinct fires that have been started in the house and barn within the past three months. She can give no reason for her act, and simply says she could not help it. She is undoubtedly a monomaniac on the subject of fires, and, being of a highly excitable temperament, started the flames for the sake of enjoying the uproar and confusion attendant upon a conflagration.

On each occasion the fires have been put out without doing much damage, all having been started in daylight at about the same hour, 7 o'clock. The girl will probably be sent to some reformatory institution.

The Defalcation of John L. Walden.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., July 22.—John L. Walden, the defaulting Treasurer of the Dime Savings Bank, is believed to have sailed from New-York for Australia Saturday.

The bank vaults were opened this morning, and the exact shortage found to be $26,900.

The doors of the bank remained closed to-day. This notice was posted: "Bank closed for examination." The books that are not missing are so badly mutilated that an expert will have to go through them in order to get any definite statement as to the true condition of the bank. It is not known who is surety on Walden's bond, as it cannot be found. It is supposed that his brother, Henry Walden, of New-York City, and the late Andy Risley are on his bond, but as Risley is dead and his brother has no property in this State the bond is worthless.

No Claim Against the Government.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Assitant Secretary of the Interior John M. Reynolds to-day decided that a municipal corporation which cares for a sick soldier and buries him as a pauper in Potter's Field, has no right to reimbursement under the pension laws. Had the corporation cared for and buried him decently, then the claim would have been allowed.

The case in point was that of dwin Haskins of Company F, Thirty-third New-York Infantry, who died in jail at St. Cloud, Minn., where he had been confined, the result of a spree. He left no property, and the city buried him as a pauper and asked the Interior Department to reimburse it. Judge Reynolds disallowed the claim.

No Presentment Against the Sheriff.

The Grand Jury handed up to Recorder Goff yesterday a number of minor indictments.

There was no indictment or presentment against Sheriff Tamsen, in connection with the escape of Allen, Russell, and Killoran from Ludlow Street Jail.

Acting District Attorney Weeks said he was not contemplating any action in the matter.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The President has appointed Frank C. Richardson Collector of Customs at Gloucester, Mass. He also has appointed William L. Maxwell a Second Assistant Engineer in the Revenue Cutter Service.

MR. HACKETT VISITS TOWN

Leaves the Bass Long Enough for a Talk with Mr. Platt.

STATE COMMITTEE TO MEET JULY 30

Chairman Thinks Old Officers Will Be Renominated and that National Delegates Will Be for Morton—Is Wary About Excise.

Chairman Charles W. Hackett of the Republican State Committee, whose appearance in this city had several times been announced during the last fortnight, arrived here yesterday. He went to State Headquarters in the morning, sunburned, plump, and as much inclined to talk of St. Lawrence River bass fishing as politics.

According to Mr. Hackett's statements, it was not the troubled condition of Republican politics or the desire of any politician that prevented him from coming to the city and issuing a call for the State Committee meeting. He said it was nothing more or less than the fact that the bass near St. Lawrence Park were so hungry. He simply staid to catch fish.

Soon after his arrival here yesterday Mr. Hackett went to see Mr. Platt at the latter's office in Lower Broadway, and after an hour's conversation with the Tioga man, returned to State Headquarters and directed Secretary Kenyon of Syracuse to issue a call for a meeting of the State Committee on July 30, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in this city. This is the date which had been unofficially announced some time ago.

"I know of no business which the committee will have before it, except to call the State Convention," said Mr. Hackett to a reporter for The New-York Times.

"I do not think there are any contests, as there were last year, to be settled. There are reports of trouble in Fulton County, where two candidates for Assembly have been nominated, but that will be settled, naturally, by the State Convention. Whichever set of delegates is seated will be recognized as regular, and the candidate of that element will be the regular party nominee."

"What is the likelihood that the movement to enlarge the State Committee to 150 will succeed?" Mr. Hackett was asked.

"I don't believe it will succeed," said the Chairman. "It is almost impossible to get all the members together with the present size of the committee. During the time I have been connected with the committee I cannot remember an occasion when all the members have been present. The proposed increase would make the committee too cumbersome."

Mr. Hackett is in favor of a campaign of about the same length as that of last year.

"My idea is," he said, "that the State Convention should be held on Sept. 17. I believe that date falls on Tuesday, of the third week in September.

"There will be a slight increase in the number of delegates, owing to the increase in the number of Assembly districts. There will be some districts which will get an additional delegate, under the rule which gives one for the 'major fraction' of the unit of representation. This is one delegate for each 1,000 votes cast for Harrison in 1892. Secretary Kenyon and Reuben Fox, the Clerk of the committee, have computed the number, but I do not know precisely what it is."

"Will all the present State officers be renominated?"

"I think so. There have been newspaper statements that Controller Roberts would not again be a candidate, but I think Mr. Roberts will be the candidate."

Republicans are more troubled over the excise question than any other one thing which they will be called on to discuss or act upon. They are afraid to touch the subject. Some Republicans have declared in favor of local option. In order to simplify the problem before the State Convention they are in favor of a declaration by county organizations—more especially New-York County—where the inflammation on this subject is acute. If the question could be simmered down by these declarations to a point where the whole issue could be dodged by a general declaration in favor of "home rule" the Republican State leaders would like it.

Chairman Hackett was not disposed to discuss the possibilities of action by the State Committee or the State Convention on excise.

"For myself," he said, "I am in favor of adopting the Ohio system, which takes the excise question out of politics. The Kern bill, or the Raines bill, which was before the last Legislature, would have been fairly satisfactory."

"Will the New-York delegates to the next Republican National Convention be for Morton?"

"I think so," said Mr. Hackett. "I think the delegation will be solid for him. I notice that some of the county conventions have formally declared for Mr. Morton. I should not be surprised if nearly every county in the State did so."

"Will the State Convention declare for him?"

"I have not heard that subject discussed, but I do not see why it would not be a good thing to do. I believe the Ohio convention formally expressed its preference for Gov. McKinley, and the Iowa Republicans adopted a resolution complimentary to Senator Allison. I should think it would be proper for New-York to indorse Gov. Morton for the candidacy."

As to politics in his district, Mr. Hackett said:

"Senator Coggeshall is being opposed because of his conduct at Albany last Winter as to reform legislation for the City of New-York. The Police Organization bill, you will recall, was made a Republican Party measure. Senator Coggeshall, with all the other Republican Senators, agreed in caucus to support it as a party measure. He violated that agreement and voted against it. Had he voted for it, it would to-day be a law, and the record of the Republican majority as to reform measures would have been beyond criticism. The position of the State organization leaders on this very important measure has been shamefully misrepresented. Senator Platt desired its passage and used his powerful influence to that end. So did Senator Miller, and so did I. The charge that Senator Coggeshall acted under our advice or according to our desires in defeating the bill is absolutely and unqualifiedly false.

"The Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature were true to reform. Every Republican member of Assembly supported the municipal reform measure. Sixteen of the nineteen Republican Senators were faithful to their pledges. Coggeshall, Robertson, and Reynolds were not. I do not believe any of them could be renominated. They certainly ought not to be."

MAYOR SCHIEREN WOULD DECLINE TO RUN

Even if Offered Renomination, He Says He Would Not Accept It.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn a week ago said he was not a candidate for renomination, and then qualified the remark by saying that he knew he could not get the nomination if he wanted it.

Since that time he has thought the matter over, and yesterday he more clearly defined his position. He was quoted in The Standard-Union as saying:

"I am not only not a candidate for renomination, but I should certainly decline a renomination if it were tendered me."

This was read to Mayor Schieren. He was asked if it was correct.

"It is," replied the Mayor, "and I mean precisely that."

Dionisi Arraigned in Court.

STAPLETON, S. I., July 22.—Joseph D. Dionisi, who involuntarily made the perilous trip from Bermuda to this port in the little sloop Rosie, was arraigned before Justice Tiernan, in Tompkinsville, this afternoon on a charge of grand larceny.

Benjamin Mora of Bermuda, the owner of the boat, was the principal witness. When he heard that the Justice had no power to punish Dionisi except to hold him for the Grand Jury, which will not meet until September, and that he might be held until that time as a witness, he lost interest in the prosecution of the prisoner, and the case was adjourned until to-morrow morning. In the meantime it is expected the complaint will be withdrawn.

Mora said that he would not attempt to sail the boat home. He did not think it was worth the risk.

NEW THING IN STEAMBOATS

A Boat for the People's Line to Have Five Decks — Improvement in Staterooms, Too.

"It is a new departure," says John E. Hoffmire, a veteran New-York ship joiner who has been in the business for forty-five years.

There is a delightful odor of fresh shavings in the air, and a whizzing sound of saws coming up from the shop to the office on East Fifth Street, which brings up recollections of the country on a hot day, when the village sawmill seems as much a part of it as the locusts themselves.

Mr. Hoffmire is speaking of the new steamer for the People's Line, which is now rapidly taking shape in the shipyard of John Englis & Sons, in Greenpoint, and for which his part of the work is represented in two staterooms, standing on the upper floor of the building, the framework and outer woodwork complete, as it will be in the saloon of the new steamer.

The staterooms form the most important part of the new departure, dovetailed together as they are, so that each of the two rooms, which on other steamers would be inside and outside rooms, has here a large window and a door opening into the saloon.

Each stateroom has in its interior the square of the room with its berth space and a passage way. What would, under usual conditions, be the inside room, has the square on the inside and the passage way going to the window, while the bona-fide outside room has the square space with the window at the outside, and the passage way to the door.

The new steamer which Mr. Hoffmire is now at work on is 400 feet long, 85 feet 4 inches over guards, has 400 staterooms, all outside rooms, and five decks, one more than has ever been placed on a steamer before.

"The first steamer I ever did the work for was some time in the fifties," said Mr. Hoffmire. "It was the New-Brunswick. She was 275 feet long, had fifty staterooms, (they were all outside rooms, too,) and three decks. There have been so many changes made in the boats since that time that it is difficult to mention them all.

"For one thing, the New-Brunswick was lighted by oil, and now the boats are lighted by electricity. The kitchens on the steamers were then much smaller, and the ranges perhaps 12 feet long, while now, with all the modern appliances of broilers, &c., the range will be some 40 feet long.

"The dining room on the new boat will be on the main deck. We could not have it on any of the upper decks. With the kitchen and its range, ice boxes, and all the supplies and paraphernalia for cooking, the weight would not be less than thirty tons."

BASEBALL BY ELECTRICITY

Novel Entertainment to be Presented in Palmer's Theatre Next Week.

Manager A. M. Palmer signed contracts yesterday with C. B. Thomas and Joseph W. Jefferson for the production of a novel entertainment at Palmer's Theatre for three weeks, beginning next Monday. It is called "Automatic Baseball by Electricity," and is a perfect duplication of the National game. The apparatus is the invention of Frank Chapman, who is associated with Joseph Jefferson's company of actors, and he has been since the 1st of May perfecting it.

The entire stage will be set to represent a baseball field, sloping up gently from the footlights, so as to afford the spectator a perfect view. The back drop will be a picture of the Polo Grounds, and every material feature of a baseball field will be artistically reproduced in the scene. The players will be represented by automatic figures, two feet high, dressed in regulation costume, and stationed at the proper points on the diamond. The fielders will be in position, the pitcher in the box, the catcher well back, the batter at the home plate, and the umpire in his proper position. Every feature of the game between the New-York team and its opponent will be reproduced by electricity, the figures going through all the motions of the regular players. They will run, catch, and bat the ball, making the game in its details a realistic picture of the one in progress.

While the New-York Club is away from home, the games will be played by electricity at Palmer's every afternoon while the real contest is in progress in another city. The games at the Polo Grounds will be reproduced in every detail in the evenings. The first game in the theatre will be played next Monday afternoon.

AID FOR THE BARTHOLDI CRECHE

A Contribution from the Sultan of Turkey—Gifts from Other Friends.

The Bartholdi Crèche acknowledges with thanks a contribution of $50 from the Sultan of Turkey in aid of its work this season, and also the following donations:

"Stockbridge" and J. H. Schiff, $50 each; "A. L.," "A Friend," Miss E. Redmond, A. Z., Miss M. W. Bruce, "In Memory of P. Richards," Miss R. L. Kennedy, and Miss E. A. Prall, $25 each; "A Friend, H.," $15; Miss M. W. Henderson, J. H. Alexander, Mrs. T. H. Bauchle, Mrs. Benjamin Kittredge, Samuel Insslee, Mrs. Samuel Insslee, Mrs. S. O. Vanderpoel, J. Howard Wright, and Miss Cora F. Barnes, $10 each; Mrs. C. A. Runk, Miss J. Robertson, Mrs. C. M. de Suzzara-Verdi, Miss A. A. T. Van Pelt, O. G. Barton, Mrs. Mary D. Brine, Edward L. Molineux, Jr., Mrs. W. Harman Brown, and Miss Mary E. Tweedy, $5 each; Miss A. J. McCoy, $2.

The Crèche is doing an excellent service in providing a resort on Randall's Island for children enfeebled by the heat, where they can be taken by their mothers at any hour of the day, thus affording a resource which is not had at any of the other fresh-air charities. It has thus been largely instrumental in preventing infantile diseases. It is largely used and appreciated by the poor of this city. It has an average of about 150 or 200 children every pleasant day. It needs liberal contributions to enable it to maintain its work.

Checks may be sent to Charles D. Kellogg, Treasurer of the Crèche, 105 East Twenty-second Street, or to any other member of the committee in charge, which is composed of the following additional persons: Frederick Delano Weekes of the Children's Aid Society, Chairman; Mrs. W. Harman Brown of the Charity Organization Society, Dr. Annie S. Daniel, New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, Medical Director, and Mrs. L. S. Bainbridge of the New-York City Mission Society.

NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE CITY COURT

Robert A. Van Wyck Elected by His Fellow-Justices on the Bench.

The Justices of the City Court elected Justice Robert A. Van Wyck Chief Justice of the court yesterday, in place of Simon M. Ehrlich, deceased.

Chief Justice Van Wyck was born in the old Van Wyck mansion in Lexington Avenue forty-three years ago. His father, William Van Wyck, was a distinguished lawyer, was prominent in the councils of the Democratic Party, and was a confidential friend of Presidents Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren. Judge Augustus Van Wyck, a brother of the new Chief Justice, is one of the Judges of the City Court of Brooklyn.

On the paternal side the new Chief Justice is in the seventh generation from Cornelius Barents Van Wyck, who came to New-Netherlands in 1650, from the town of Wyck, Holland, and married in 1660 at Flatbush, Kings County, N. Y., Ann, daughter of the Rev. Johannes Theadorus Polhemus, the First Dutch Reformed Minister in that county. All the American Van Wycks are descendants of this couple.

The new Chief Justice was admitted to the Bar in 1872, and was elected to the City Court Bench in November, 1889, for a term of six years.

Wants the Presbytery Enjoined.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 22.—The Rev. Howard T. Widdemer, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Asbury Park, to-day applied to Vice Chancellor Pitney for an injunction to restrain the Presbytery of Monmouth County from removing him from the pastorate, the cause for which action has never been made public.

Counselor Steen, who appeared for the Presbytery, claimed that it was the role judge in the matter and that its power was supreme. Decision was reserved.

THE DEATH OF EX-GOV. RICE

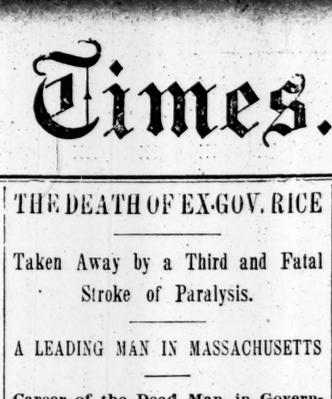
Taken Away by a Third and Fatal Stroke of Paralysis.

A LEADING MAN IN MASSACHUSETTS

Career of the Dead Man in Governmental Offices in Boston, as a Congressman, and as Governor.

BOSTON, July 22.—Ex-Gov. Alexander H. Rice died in Melrose this afternoon. His death was caused by paralysis, this fatal one having been the third shock.

Mr. Rice was born in Newton, Lower Fall, Mass., Aug. 50, 1818. His father was engaged extensively in the manufacture of paper. Mr. Rice, after learning the business of paper making in his father's factory, received an excellent academic education, and entered Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y., in 1840. He determined to engage in the mercantile profession after he was graduated from college, and, after serving



Alexander H. Rice.
Three Times Governor of Massachusetts.

three years as clerk in the paper house of Wilkins, Carter & Co. of Boston, he became a member of the firm.

Mr. Rice for many years was recognized as one of the leading merchants of Boston. He took an active interest in the Board of Trade, and advocated all measures advantageous to the municipality. The firm of which he was a member was incorporated a few years ago into the Rice-Kendall Company.

Nearly every department of the City Government of Boston was served by Mr. Rice. He was first a Common Councilman, and then became President of the Council. He was elected Mayor of the city in 1855, and again in 1857. Under his administration the Back Bay improvements were begun, and the Boston City Hospital was founded. The management of the public institutions was intrusted to a board, composed in part of members of the Common Council and partly of private citizens.

Mr. Rice was connected with many great financial and educational institutions. He was elected to Congress by the Republicans in 1859 and served for four successive terms. As Chairman of the Naval Committee of the House he introduced many important measures and won distinction by the skill of discharge of his important duties. He at once saw what class of men were needed in the navy, and, remembering the fishermen of Massachusetts who were thrown out of employment by the war, he was able to supply from them the sturdy sons the sort of men the navy most desired.

Mr. Rice, after leaving Congress, retired from political life for several years, though he was talked of on several occasions as a promising candidate for Governor. He served as Visitor to the Naval Academy at Annapolis and wrote the annual report of Visitors, earning thereby the earnest commendation of Admiral Porter. He became President of the Boston Board of Trade in 1869 and held that position until 1873. He visited San Francisco at the head of the Boston delegation, and was President of the Board of Managers of the first Peace Jubilee. While in Washington, in May, 1872, he was voted the privilege of the floor by the United States Senate.

He was elected Governor of Massachusetts in 1876, 1877, and 1878. As Governor he showed the same ability and conscientious devotion to his duties that he had manifested in other positions of public service.

Mr. Rice was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and took a very active part in its diocesan and National councils.

WANTS HIS WIFE RETURNED TO HIM

Simon Spiegel Applies to the Court for a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Simon Spiegel, a fur goods manufacturer of 82 Chrystie Street, yesterday applied for a writ of habeas corpus commanding Dr. Emmet C. Dent, Superintendent of the female ward of the hospital on Ward's Island; Mrs. Charles Cox of 93 Irving Place, and H. C. Tum Suden of 1,057 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, to produce in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, his wife, Annie, who, he alleged, had been taken away from him. She had been a patient on Ward's Island.

Mrs. Spiegel was in court yesterday. She said she did not want to return to her husband, as she was afraid of him.

Dr. Dent said that Mrs. Spiegel had escaped from Ward's Island when undergoing treatment, and Mrs. Cox said she had engaged Mrs. Spiegel as a servant. The new servant had been sent her from Ward's Island upon her application to the authorities. The case has not been settled as yet.

SHOT HIS DEBTOR AND THEN HIMSELF

The Assailant Is Dead and the Woman Will Probably Die.

CHICAGO, July 22.—This morning, at 11 o'clock, Draidde Balingona went to the home of Mrs. Rosalie Davidosa, 2,394 One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and, drawing a razor from one pocket and a revolver from the other, asked her which way she preferred to die. Three men who were in the room rushed up to Mrs. Davidosa to save her from her assailant, when Balingona opened fire. The first shot struck the woman on the right side of the head; a second one went through her neck. Balingona then turned the weapon on himself, firing a bullet into his own brain, and dying instantly. The woman will die.

Last Winter Davidosa, who is a laborer, had little work, and was not earning sufficient money to support his family. Balingona loaned him money from time to time, and helped the family through the Winter. For a month or more he had been urging Mr. and Mrs. Davidosa to repay the loaned money.

Prayed for Him, Then He Shot Himself.

JAMAICA, L. I., July 22.—During the services of the local detail of the Salvation Army in the barracks on the Rockaway Road last evening, a stranger entered. Lieut. Horsley noticed his interest in the meeting and conversed with him. He told her he was a seafaring man, and was not worthy of the prayers of the meeting. Nevertheless, prayers were offered, and the meeting was prolonged in the hope of converting him.

Shortly after the meeting Mrs. William Hatter, who lives opposite the barracks, heard a pistol shot. The stranger was found dying in the gutter, a revolver in his hand.

The body has not been identified. In the straw hat which the man wore was the word "Suicide," written where his name had evidently been. In one pocket of his clothes was a cent and a few keys.

Fifty Passengers Detained.

Fifty out of a total of ninety-six passengers who arrived from Havana yesterday on the Ward Line steamship Orizaba were transferred to Hoffman Island to await there the expiration of the unexpired period of five days from Havana. Among those transferred to the observation station were twenty-seven Chinamen.

UNCOMPLIMENTARY TO THE MAYOR

Member of the German-American Reform Union Makes an Attack—Story of a Platt Alliance.

The German-American Reform Union is joining to some extent in the midsummer politics, which has been stirred up by certain acts of Mayor Strong's administration. Its leaders are reported to be casting about to discover with what party or faction they may best ally themselves. Some of them do not like Mayor Strong and Commissioner Roosevelt because of the rigid enforcement of the excise law.

It may be this, coupled with the Union's old-time hostility to Tammany, that has started a story that the Union may join forces with the Platt Republicans.

There was a meeting of the Union one night last week, at which there was an outburst of the sort of political talk which has been raging in the Republican camp. At this gathering a report of the meeting of the special committee which visited Mayor Strong with reference to the excise question was under discussion.

Joseph Winters attacked Mayor Strong. Reports of the meeting set forth that Mr. Winters said: "Mr. Strong is a liar and not fit to sit in the Mayor's chair."

S. H. Seligman came to the Mayor's defense, maintaining that no gentleman would make such an attack on the Mayor in the latter's absence. He characterized the words as "foul and cowardly" and "fit only for Baxter Street." He further said that unless the Chairman saw fit to rule the offensive words out of order, he would resign from the organization.

Dr. Anderson was presiding. Tauscher D. Sieghart made a conciliatory speech, and the trouble ended by laying the entire subject under discussion on the table.

A committee of one from each Assembly district was appointed on reorganization.

JOB E. HEDGES ON A WHEEL

The Mayor's Secretary Breaks a Record for a Novice and Is Now in the Ranks of Enthusiasts.

Mayor Strong's private secretary, Job E. Hedges, read in a newspaper last week that ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed had begun to ride a bicycle, and, after pondering on the subject over night, he decided to follow in the footsteps—or, more correctly, in the wheel tracks—of the Maine statesman.

He went to a place in Madison Square, chartered a wheel and an attendant, and proceeded to "learn to ride." He broke all previous records. For five minutes the attendant held Job. For the next five the attendant held his breath while Job "kicked" the machine along. At the end of another five minutes Job asked the attendant to retire while he took a spin alone. Mr. Hedges had made such rapid progress that the attendant agreed to this.

The place was fairly well filled with riders—some beginners, some experts. Mr. Hedges, to the astonishment of all, rode like a veteran once around the place. Then it became evident that he was giving too much attention to the handle bars. He scorned assistance. He gripped the handles and assumed an aggravated species of "bicycle face." He went into the thick of the crowd.

The swath he mowed through that crowd is said to have averaged about ten feet in width. At length a young woman called to him, "Look out!"

"Look out yourself!" called Job, ungallantly, "I'm busy."

Except for a slight abrasion on Job's elbow, and the dust on the dark costume of the young lady, the subsequent incident was not serious. Mr. Hedges is now an enthusiastic lover of the wheel.

SECRETARY MORTON MAKES DISCOVERIES

Canada's Facilities for Cattle Shipping —Prosperity and Sound Money.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—"One thing that struck me very forcibly during my trip in Canada," said Secretary Morton to-day, "was the remarkable advantage the people of that country have over us in the matter of the shipment of cattle abroad. Still, they do not approach us in the trade in this business. As I passed Montreal, coming down the St. Lawrence, I saw an immense ocean vessel loading with cattle bound for Europe. These cattle are fed at the distilleries near the river, and all that is necessary to be done is to drive them from the pens to the ship. There are no back charges for freight transportation and other expenses, such as we are compelled to meet. Yet, with all this advantage, they do not become our competitors to any great extent, for Baltimore alone ships more cattle to Europe every year than all of Canada."

Secretary Morton naturally drifted to the financial question. "I visited the old home where I was born, in Jefferson County, New-York," said he, "and there I found the people almost to a man in favor of sound money. There is no fallacy of free silver among them, and a better or more prosperous community I never saw. Jefferson County contains 741,356 acres of rich land, and is assessed at $31,000,000. On this valuation the people are taxed but 60 cents on the $100; they don't owe a dollar of public debt, and have a surplus in the Treasury of $951.18. The tax rate in some of the towns is a trifle higher, but the highest rate in any municipality is but 90 cents. The people do not complain of the hard times, and are happy and contented. The farms that were productive and paying when I was a boy are productive and paying to-day. The people of our Western country should emulate the example of some of the Eastern communities, and avoid the habit of running into debt, a habit as disastrous to communities as it is to individuals. Too many of our States thus pile up a big debt, vote subsidies, and imagine the day of big things is at hand, only to find, sooner or later, that they have gone to the verge of bankrupting their Treasury, and are taxed themselves by a rate that keeps them poor and drives away what, under other conditions, would be conducive to prosperity."

MAY ADVANCE THE CITY LABORERS

Pavers and Foremen in a New Civil Service Classification.

Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Collis has issued a circular announcing that the Civil Service Commission has placed pavers and foremen in Schedule G. This enables the Commissioner of Public Works to make certain promotions. The following declaration is made:

"In future, all advancement to higher grade will be based upon the recommendation for faithful service, furnished by the chief of the bureau, and in all cases where there are no assistant foremen whose services have been such as to justify promotion, vacancies will be filled from the civil service eligible list. As this concession by the Civil Service Commissioners has been obtained in order to enable the Commissioner of Public Works to reward for good conduct, as well as to punish for bad, it is hoped that this will stimulate all employes in the labor department to obedient and faithful service."

Credulous Negro Laborers.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 22.—One hundred negro laborers engaged by B. H. Hopkins for a Birmingham agent to go to Central America to work on the construction of a new railroad, were to have departed yesterday, but at the last minute backed out, they having been told that they were to be carried to Cuba to fight. The negroes were much wrought up over the report, and could not be persuaded that their employers did not intend to dupe them. Mr. Hopkins had undertaken to supply 1,000 negroes in installments of 100 each week, but he now fears their credulity will prevent his filling more than a small part of the order.

Sent to the Conscience Fund.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—United States Treasurer Morgan has received a £5 note of the Ulster Bank of Belfast, Ireland, with instructions that it be placed to the credit of the Conscience Fund. The letter containing the note is postmarked Belfast, July 12. The note was sold for $24.25 in United States money, which is about 8 cents less than its true value, but a fair value according to the current rate of exchange.

NOT A DOLLAR TO SPEND

Commissioner Haffen's Predicament in the Newly Annexed District.

MANY COMPLAINTS ARE BEING MADE

Highways Need Repairing and Stagnant Water Creates a Nuisance, but the Commissioner Says He Is Helpless.

"Not a dollar to spend, and a district of 16,000 acres—4,000 more than there are on Manhattan Island, and 4,000 more than in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards—on my hands," exclaimed Louis F. Haffen, Commissioner of Street Improvements, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, yesterday, as he scanned a notice from the Board of Health that a public highway in the newly annexed district was in a condition "dangerous to life and detrimental to health," and needed immediate attention.

The notice came of a complaint to the sanit

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Inglorious Ending of the Prolonged Bear Campaign.

THE WHOLE MARKET MOVING UPWARD

The Grangers in the Van, with the General List Following—Industrials Also Higher, but No Longer Leading the Market.

MONDAY—P. M.

The bear campaign, which has been in progress for several weeks, ended to-day in practically a rout of the combination. The defeat is the natural sequence of recent events. In the hope of forcing liquidation in the railway list the industrials were first attacked, and the success there met made traders cautious. But time went on and railway stocks failed to sympathize with the decline in the industrials. Meanwhile reports concerning the crops became most promising, but uneasiness continued because of the possibility of the resumption of gold shipments in large volume. The bears made as much fuss as they could over last week's shipments, with the one idea of inducing liquidation. The public, however, regarded the loss of the gold with so great equanimity that the bears became alarmed over their position last Saturday and began covering. The movement was continued to-day, with the result that the market was strong all day, particularly so at the close.

The Granger stocks were the feature of the day, and, with the exception of St. Paul, which was only up ⅜ at the close, all made material advances. Northwestern's gain was 1¾, Burlington's 1¾, and Rock Island's 2¼ points. Neither was the improvement entirely due to the covering of shorts. Messrs. Flower & Co. were very liberal buyers of Rock Island. Ex-Gov. Flower was asked what the buying by his firm indicated, in view of the fact that last week he had expressed himself as disinclined to purchase stocks, preferring to wait for ten or fifteen days. "I have bought," said he, "7,800 shares of Rock Island, and will buy more if it goes off. I received a letter from Mr. Cable this morning. You know what a cautious man he is. He says the corn crop will be the biggest ever harvested west of Chicago. He has no longer any fears about it. It is two weeks ahead, and the ground is wet. Small grain is being harvested now. That's all I want to know."

Similar information reached other prominent men in the Street, and its influence was promptly reflected in improved commission-house business. The apparent hesitation in St. Paul was explained by sales for London account, but just why it was done at this time was not stated. Late in the day there was buying from the same centre, and all information indicates the presence of an improved sentiment toward Americans. The coal stocks were somewhat irregular, Reading displaying weakness, although its net loss was only ⅝. There was particularly good buying of the Vanderbilts, Lake Shore advancing to 153½ and closing at 153, a net gain of 1½ points. Missouri Pacific, Kansas and Texas preferred, Wheeling and Lake Erie, and Lake Erie and Western were strong, although their gains were only fractional.

For the first time in many weeks trading in the industrials did not overshadow the railway list. Still the leading stocks in the group were strong on covering principally. Sugar gained 1¼ points and Chicago Gas ¾. Distillers sold up to 21½, closing with a net gain of ⅝, at 21¼. It is estimated that the directorate of the new company will be composed of strong men. The majority of the new Directors will be men thoroughly familiar with the distilling business. A sharp advance in Consolidated Gas was due to the covering of short contracts put out last week with the idea of depressing the industrial list.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in moderate demand and liberal supply. Rates were at 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was fairly active, all choice names finding ready buyers. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances and choice single names, and 3½@4½ per cent. for six months' single names.

The clearing House exchanges were $67,063,851, and the balances were $4,891,-291. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $5,528,736.

Money in London, ¾ per cent.; short bills, 9-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 9-16@⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was steady. Nominal rates were $4.89¼ for sixty days and $4.90½ for demand. Actual sales were at $4.89 for sixty-day bills, $4.90 for demand, $4.90¼@4.90½ for cable transfers, and $4.88¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15@5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—Clearings, $1,942,650. New-York exchange, 25c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66¾@67⅛. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53⅜c.

In London bar silver sold at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$35,014,724
Imports for the same period	21,534,172
Net exports	$13,480,552
Net exports to date, 1894	$62,980,049
Net exports to date, 1893	59,440,079
Net exports to date, 1892	89,553,760

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅝, to 69⅞; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 60⅝; New-York Central, ¼, to 103¼, and Erie, ⅛, to 10¼. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 55⅝; Reading, ⅛, to 9, and Southern preferred, ⅛, to 42½. Atchison sold at 17⅛; Erie second consols at 68⅛; Illinois Central at 100½; Southern at 14½; Wabash preferred at 20, Kansas and Texas at 17⅞, and Chesapeake and Ohio at 21⅝. British consols declined ⅛, to 107 1-16 for money and 107⅛ for the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £64,000.

Paris advices quote three per cent. rentes at 102f 25c for the account and exchange on London at 25f 24c for checks.

Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 43 pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 38 pfennigs for 90-day bills.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Monetary Trust, in another column, advises its clients to avoid speculation based upon temporary fluctuations and to rely upon natural, logical developments. Its officers have selected certain New-York Stock Exchange securities, illustrative of their suggestions, and announce that the usefulness of the institution is now on trial in this regard, and can be practically tested by the investing public.

—The Bondholders' Committee of the Omaha Water Works Company gives notice to holders of fifty-three bonds of the American Water Works Company who have not deposited their bonds with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company under the agreement of Aug. 16, 1893, that the time for the deposit of such bonds is limited to Aug. 10, 1895, after which no more bonds will be received.

—Pullman's Palace Car Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of $2 per share, payable Aug. 1.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	26	26	26	26	25¼	26½	310
American Express	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	113	115	19
*American Sugar Refining	111⅜	113¼	111⅜	113⅛	113⅛	113¼	38,370
American Tobacco	109¾	110⅜	109½	110	110	110¾	8,250
American Tobacco pf	113⅜	113⅞	113⅜	113⅝			50
A., T. & S. F., 2d in. pd.	13	13¼	13	13¼	13½	13¼	2,150
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1	1	1	⅞	1	100
Baltimore & Ohio	62⅜	62⅜	62½	62½	62½	63	500
Canada Southern	54	54	54	54	53¾	54¼	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	21¼	21¼	21	21¼	21¼	21¼	400
Chicago Gas	54½	54⅝	53½	54⅝	54⅝	54½	23,470
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99½	100½	100
Chicago & Northwestern	99¼	100⅝	99¼	100⅝	100⅝	100½	4,633
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	86½	88½	86⅜	88½	88⅜	88½	40,630
C., C., C. & St. L.	46	46¾	45¾	46⅜	46⅝	46¾	1,910
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	68¾	69⅝	68⅜	69⅜	69⅜	69¾	22,100
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	123½	123¾	123½	123¾	122¾	124	108
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pacific	72⅜	74¾	72⅜	74⅜	74¼	74⅜	22,163
Colorado Fuel & Iron	38	38½	38	38	37¾	38	300
Columbus & Hocking Coal	4½	4½	4½	4½	4¼	5	400
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25½	25½	25⅞	300
Consolidated Gas Co	138½	140½	138½	140½	139	140	1,100
Delaware & Hudson	130	130¼	130	130	130	130¾	504
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	10	200
Distilling & C. F., all in. pd.	20¾	21½	20¾	21¼	21¼	21⅜	7,300
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	99½	99½	99½	99¼	98	99¼	17
General Electric	36¾	36½	35¾	36	35⅞	36⅛	1,045
Great Northern pf.	127½	127½	127½	127½	125	128	22
Illinois Central	97½	97½	97¼	97½	98	99	10
Illinois Steel Co.	73	74	73	74	74¼	75	200
Iowa Central	11	11	11	11	10⅞	11	100
Iowa Central pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½	35⅛	37	700
Lake Erie & Western	27	27¾	27	27¾	27⅜	28	1,615
Lake Erie & Western pf.	84½	84¾	84½	84¾	84⅜	85	620
Lake Shore	151½	153½	151½	153	152½	153	3,342
Long Island Traction	9⅜	9¾	9⅜	9¾	10	10½	5
Louisville & Nashville	59¼	59⅝	59¼	59⅝	59⅜	59½	2,351
L., N. A. & C pf.	25½	25½	25½	25½	25	26	100
Manhattan Con.	111½	113½	111¼	113¼	112¼	113	1,510
Minneapolis & St. Louis	20¾	21¾	20¾	21¾	21	21¾	400
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	81½	82½	25
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	47	47	47	47	46½	47	100
Missouri Pacific	33¼	33¾	33	33⅝	33½	33⅝	6,655
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17⅜	18	17⅜	18	17½	18⅛	410
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	37	37⅝	37	37⅝	37⅜	37¾	2,535
Morris & Essex	162	162	162	162			10
*National Lead Co.	34½	34½	34½	34½	34	34½	130
*National Lead Co. pf.	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90½	91	220
National Linseed Oil	27½	27½	27	27	26½	27	400
New-Jersey Central	101	101¼	100⅝	101¼	101	101½	600
New-York Central	101⅛	101½	101⅛	101¼	101⅛	101⅜	130
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	50½	50½	50½	50½	51	51⅜	170
New-York, Sus. & Western pf.	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝	27	28	200
Northern Pacific	4⅞	6	4⅞	5	4⅝	4⅞	400
Northern Pacific pf.	18½	18½	18½	18½	18⅜	18½	465
Ontario & Western	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17½	17⅜	17⅜	321
Pacific Mail	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	29	220
Philadelphia & Reading	17¾	17⅞	17	17⅜	17⅛	17½	17,505
Pittsburg & Western pf.	31	31	31	31	30	31	100
Pullman Palace Car Co.	173⅞	173⅞	173⅞	173⅞	173	175	127
Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	3	3½	200
St. Louis Southwestern	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7⅝	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17½	825
St. Paul & Omaha	40	40⅝	40	40⅝	40½	40⅝	800
Southern Pacific	24½	24⅞	24½	24⅞	24⅝	25	390
Southern Railway	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	450
Southern Railway pf.	42	42½	42	42½	42⅜	42½	1,256
Tennessee Coal & Iron	35	35½	34⅜	35½	35½	36	3,760
Texas Pacific	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞	458
Union Pacific	13	13¼	13	13¼	13⅛	13¼	1,100
United States Cordage	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1	1⅜	50
United States Rubber	41½	41½	40⅜	40⅝	41	41½	985
*United States Leather	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	15½	15⅝	885
*United States Leather pf.	83	83½	81⅜	83½	83	83½	3,854
Wabash pf.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19¾	20	900
Western Union Telegraph	91⅜	91⅝	91¼	91⅝	91½	91⅞	1,458
Wheeling & Lake Erie	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17½	17⅜	17⅝	8,435
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	52½	53½	52½	53½	53⅜	54	660
Total sales							239,347

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Co Certfs 4,000 ... 76⅜
16,000 ... 76½
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4, Class A, Trust Co Certfs 1st instlmnt paid 17,000 ... 29
10,000 ... 28⅞
10,000 ... 29½
5,000 ... 29⅜
10,000 ... 29½
Austin & N'w'n 1st 7,000 ... 93
Bklyn, W & W Co 5s 1,000 ... 107¾
Buff, R & P G M 5s 6,000 ... 98
Bur., C. Rap. & N 1st Collat Trust 5s 2,000 ... 97¾
Cent'l of N J Gen 5s 2,000 ... 116
Cent Pac 6s, 1897 2,000 ... 104½
Cent Pac 6s, 1898 1,000 ... 105
Ches & O Gen 4½s 12,000 ... 83
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 8,000 ... 96
Chic, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 3,000 ... 105½
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s 5,000 ... 103
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s 6,000 ... 100
Chic G L & C Co 1st 5,000 ... 80⅞
Chic M, Kans & Tex 2d 5,000 ... 60
1,000 ... 60½
2,000 ... 61⅜
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs 7,000 ... 46
5,000 ... 46½
5,000 ... 46¾
Chic & Northwestern 25-year Deb 5s 5,000 ... 106¾
Chic, R I & P Ext 6s 29,000 ... 105¼
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s 2,000 ... 97¾
1,000 ... 98
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s 1,000 ... 110
C, C, C & Ind Cons 1,000 ... 133¼
Colorado Mid'd Trust Co Certfs 10,000 ... 26
5,000 ... 26¾
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s 4,000 ... 81½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 19,000 ... 103½
Con 5s 2,000 ... 103¼
Total sales

Col, H Val & Tol 5s 6,000 ... 93¼
Col & Ninth Av. 1st 10,000 ... 111½
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 10,000 ... 102
6,000s10f ... 101¾
Flint & Pere M 6s 2,000 ... 116½
Fla Cen & P Con 5s 5,000 ... 95½
Iowa Central 1st 5s 1,000 ... 92½
15,000 ... 93
Kan Pac 1st Cons Trust Co Certfs 5,000 ... 72½
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 2,000 ... 96¾
5,000s3 ... 96½
1,000 ... 96½
L Erie & W 2d 5s 2,000 ... 104
Lex Av & Pav F 1st 5,000 ... 111
Louisv lle & Nash 5s 1,000 ... 101
Louisville & Nashv Ev, H & Nash 1st 1,000 ... 113
Metropolitan Elev 1st 1,000 ... 120
Mil & St Paul 1st 2,000 ... 106½
Minn & S L Con 5s 7,000 ... 102¼
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 1,000 ... 86⅞
2,000 ... 86⅝
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d 5,000 ... 60
1,000 ... 60½
18,000 ... 60⅜
12,000 ... 60⅞
5,000 ... 61⅜
24,000 ... 61¼
5,000s4f ... 61⅝
10,000 ... 61⅜
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 5,000b3 ... 87
Missouri Pacific 3d 1,000 ... 112
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 2,000s20f ... 67⅜
Nash, C & St L Con 1,000 ... 102½
N Y Central Ext 4s 3,000b3 ... 104
N Y, Chic & St L 4s 2,000 ... 105
2,000 ... 105⅜
N Y, L Erie & W'n New 2d Consol 2,000 ... 66
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs 1,000 ... 144
Small Bonds 200 ... 144
N Y, Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s 5,000 ... 94

N Y Elevated 1st 7s 3,000b3 ... 107¼
North Pac 1st Coup 5,000 ... 116⅝
North Pac 3d Coup 5,000 ... 72½
North Pac Cons 5s 5,000 ... 42¼
8,000b3 ... 42¼
36,000 ... 42¼
Nor Pac Col Tr Nts 5,000 ... 86
Nor Pac Terminal 1st 5,000 ... 105
Nor'n Pac'y of Cal 5s 12,000 ... 94
Ohio & Miss Cons 1,000 ... 105¼
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s 2,000 ... 50¾
9,000 ... 50
Oreg R & Nav 1st 7,000 ... 111
Oregon R & Nav Co Collat Trust 5s 5,000 ... 104½
Trust Receipts 10,000 ... 65
Oregon R & Nav 5s Trust Receipts 5,000 ... 95
Oreg Short Line 6s 1,000 ... 99½
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs 11,000 ... 47
Peoples' Gas Co 1st Cons 6s 3,300 ... 109
Peo & Eastern 1st 2,000 ... 82
Peo & Pekin U'n 2d 2,000 ... 70
Ph.la & Reading 1st Pref Inc 1,000 ... 33½
2d Pref Inc 5,000 ... 19½
5,000 ... 19⅝
5,000 ... 19¾
10,000 ... 19⅝
Pitt, Shen & L E 1st 1,000 ... 86¾
Pittsburg & W'n 1st 15,000 ... 83⅞
5,000s5f ... 84
Rio Grande W'n 1st 6,000 ... 77¼
1,000 ... 77
St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Co Certfs 5,000 ... 63½
8,000 ... 63⅝
St L, A & T H 1st 5s 4,000 ... 105¼
St L Southw'n 2d Inc 500 ... 38
11,000 ... 38½
San Ant & Ar P 4s 4,000 ... 65
Savannah & W 1st Trust Co Certfs 1,000 ... 62
10,000 ... 62½
16,000b3 ... 62½
10,000 ... 62¾

St Paul, M & M 1st Montana Ext 4s 5,000 ... 94¼
Scioto Val & N E 4s 1,000 ... 84½
So Pac of Arizona 1st 7,000 ... 98½
5,000 ... 98½
15,000 ... 99
So Pac, N Mex 1st 10,000 ... 108⅜
South'n Ry 1st 5s 15,000 ... 97⅞
Tex & N O Cons 5s 8,000 ... 94½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 5,000 ... 92⅜
Tex & Pac 2d Inc 3,000 ... 28⅝
5,000 ... 29
5,000 ... 29½
3,000 ... 29¾
5,000 ... 29
5,000 ... 29⅛
5,000 ... 29¼
4,000 ... 29⅜
6,000 ... 29¾
10,000 ... 29¾
11,000 ... 30
Tol, A, A & Cad 6s Trust Co Certfs 2,000 ... 69
Tol & Ohio Cen 1st 1,000 ... 110¼
Tol, St L & K Cy 1st 5,000 ... 72
Union Elevated 1st 6s 1,000c ... 104
Union Pac 6s, 1896 8,000 ... 106½
Union Pac 1st, 1897 1,000 ... 106½
Union Pac 1st, 1898 5,000 ... 107½
1,000 ... 107¼
1,000 ... 107⅜
15,000s3 ... 107
1,000 ... 107
Union Pac 1st, 1899 3,000 ... 107⅝
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes 1,000 ... 98
U S Leather Co 6s 8,000 ... 114
Wabash R R 1st 5,000s3 ... 107
1,000 ... 106⅞
2,000 ... 107
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s 5,000 ... 77
5,000 ... 77¼
West Shore Gtd 4s 1,000 ... 105
9,000 ... 105½
2,000 ... 105¾
W'n N Y & Penn 1st 1,000 ... 47
W'n N Y & Penn Inc 5,000 ... 18⅝
Wheel ng & L E Imp 9,000 ... 91½

Total sales ... $918,700

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	147	150
Albany & Susquehanna	170	...
Alton & Terre Haute	64	65½
American Coal	90	...
American Linseed Oil pf.	24	34
American District & Telegraph	30	40
*American Sugar Refining pf.	100¼	101
American T & C	95	98
B. & O. S. W. pf, new	7	10
*Bay State Gas	19	21½
B. & Southern Illinois pf.	132½	...
Boston & L. pf.	105½	...
Brunswick Company	2⅛	3¼
Buffalo, R. & P.	21	22
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	50	60
Burlington, C. R. & N.	51	...
Canadian Pacific	54¼	55¼
Cedar F. & M.	9	12
Central Pacific	18½	19
Chicago & Alton	156	161
Chicago & Alton pf.	170	180
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	55¼	56
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	146	148
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	92	95
Cleveland & Pittsburg	160	...
Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	8¼	9
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	93	...
C., H. V. & T. pf.	62	66
Commercial Cable	150	...
Consolidated Coal	32	...
Denver & Rio Grande	14½	15¼
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	47½	48¼
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	46½	...
Detroit Gas	30½	31½
*D., S. S. & A.	6	7
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	10	13½
Evansville & Terre Haute	38	43
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	53	...
Flint & P. M.	14½	16
F. & P. M. pf.	40	44
G. B. & W., t. r.	⅜	1¾
G. B. & W. pf. t. r.	2½	3½
Homestake	24	25
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	16¼	18
Kansas & Michigan	7½	9⅝
Keokuk & Des Moines	4	5
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	10½	...
Laclede Gas	23¼	24
Laclede Gas pf.	80	88
Long Island	85	87
*Long Island Traction, 1st in. pd.	15	15½
L., N. A. & C.	8¾	9
L., St. Louis & T.	...	1½
Manhattan Beach	4	7
Maryland Coal pf.	50	70
Mexican Central	12	12½
Mexican National certificates	2	2½
Michigan Central	100	101

*Unlisted.

	Bid.	Asked.
Minnesota Iron	62	63
Mobile & Ohio	23½	24½
N., C. & St. L.	68	90
National Starch	6½	8½
National Starch 1st pf.	48	50
National Starch 2d pf.	26	34
New Central C.	7	9
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	16½	17
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	73
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	32
N. Y., L. E. & W.	10	10½
N. Y. S. & W.	10	10½
Norfolk Southern	65	...
Norfolk & Western	3¼	3½
Norfolk & Western pf.	13¾	14½
North American	5⅝	5⅞
Northwestern Telegraph	106	...
Ontario Mining	8	9
Oregon Improvement	11½	12½
Oregon R. & N.	28½	31
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	6	6½
Pennsylvania Coal	320	...
Peoria & Eastern	5½	7½
Peoria, D. & E.	5⅝	6
Pittsburg, Youngs. & Ash.	147	...
Pitts., C. C. & St. L.	19	20
Pitts., C. C. & St. Louis pf.	51	52
P., F. W. & C.	160	...
P., F. W. & C. sp.	150	...
Quicksilver pf.	40	10
Rens. & Saratoga	179	181
Rio Grande Western	17½	18½
Rio Grande Western pf.	43	45
R., W. & O.	116	...
St. J. & G. I.	1	2½
St. Paul & Duluth	...	30
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	...	90½
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	118	120
St. Paul, M. & M.	114½	117
Silver bullion certificates	66¾	67⅛
Southern Cotton Oil	...	45
Twin City R. T.	28½	...
Twin City R. T. pf.	100	...
Texas Pacific Land Trust	10	11
Toledo & O. C.	...	49
Toledo & C. C. pf.	78	81
Toledo, A. A. & N. M.	2	2½
*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	6	7
*Toledo, S. L. & K. C. pf.	14½	...
*U. P., D. & G.	5½	6½
United States Express	41	43
United States Cordage pf.	1⅝	2¼
United States Cordage gtd.	3⅜	4½
United States Rubber pf.	93	94
Utica & Black River	150	151
*Western Union Beef	10	11
Wisconsin Central	5	5⅜
Wabash	8⅜	8½

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref.	111⅜	113¼	111¼	113⅜	11,840
Am. Tobacco	110⅝	110⅝	110½	110½	60
A., T. & S. F.	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13½	40
Ark. Cy. Im.	25½	25½	25⅜	25½	50
Chicago Gas	53⅜	54⅜	53½	54½	6,820
C., R. I. & P.	72½	74⅜	72½	74⅜	3,820
C., B. & Q.	86½	88½	86½	88½	8,750
C. M. & St. P.	68¼	69¾	68¼	69¾	7,400
Ch. & N. W.	99⅜	100	99⅜	100	280
Cent. of N J.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	20
D. & C. F.	20⅝	21½	20⅝	21½	840
Gen. Electric	36⅜	36⅞	35⅞	36⅜	320
Laclede Gas	23¾	23¾	23½	23½	800
Total sales					49,140

Bonds.

	First.	High	Low	Last.	Sales.
Chic. Gas 5s	90½	90½	90¼	90½	$4,000
Lac. Gas 5s	96½	96½	96¼	96½	3,000
Nor. Pac. 5s	42½	42½	42½	42½	7,000
Total sales					54,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
L. & N.	59¼	59¾	59¼	59⅝	270
Manhattan	113	113½	113	113½	340
Mo. Pacific	33¼	33¾	33¼	33¾	580
Nat. Lead	34	34	34	34	20
Nor. Pac. pf.	18½	18½	18½	18½	10
N.Y.,L.E.&W.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	100
Pacific Mail	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	100
P. & R.	17⅜	17⅜	17	17⅜	5,400
Southern Ry.	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14¼	20
Tenn. C. & I.	34⅞	35	34¾	35	170
West. Union.	91¼	91⅝	91¼	91⅝	470
Wabash pf.	19½	19⅞	19½	19⅝	180
W. & L. E.	17⅜	17½	17¼	17½	350

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Com. Tun.	.10	.10	.10	.10	100
Isabella	.21	.21	.21	.21	900
Lacrosse	.12	.13	.12	.13	1,000
Total sales					11,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Mollie Gib'n.	.87	.88	.87	.88	1,000
Portland	.99	.99	.98	.98	8,000

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
September option	67⅜	68¾	67⅜	68¾	989,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
‡Acker, Merrall & Condit	95	100
American Bank Note	45	47
American Exchange Nat. Bank	158¾	160¾
American Grocery 1st pf.	43	...
American Typefounders'	3¼	5
American Typefounders' pf.	28	32
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	104¾	105
†Atlantic Trust (new)	183	189
Bank of Manhattan Company	193	200
Barney & Smith Car	22¾	24½
Barney & Smith pf stock	75	...
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	99½	101¼
Beckton Construction pf.	68	...
Bl'ker St. & F. Ferry R. R. stock	29½	31½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	124	130
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	201
†Broadway & Seventh Ave. 1st	106	...
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	...
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	...
†Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn Elevated	20	21
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ex.) 5s	87½	89½
Brooklyn City Railroad	181¼	182½
Brooklyn Traction	17½	18½
Brooklyn Tracion pf.	67	69
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	103	105
†Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	85	86¼
Butchers & Drovers' Bank	148	154
Celluloid Company stock	63	66
†Central & South American Tel.	120	125
†Cent. & South Amer. Tel. scrip	120	125
Central Cross-Town	185	200
Central Gas L. Co. New-York	150	160
Central National Bank	116	121
Cent. Park North & East River	163½	165½
Central Railroad of Ga. deb.	21¾	24½
Central R. R. of Ga. tripartite 7s	123	...
Central Trust Company	1030	...
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	1	2
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	52½	54
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	2⅛	2⅝
Cleve. & Canton equip. bonds	15	...
†Columbus (Ohio) Gas 5s	90½	92½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	151	...
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	100	105
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	...	92½
Continental Trust	164	168
Cramp Shipyard stock	85	89
Detroit Gas stock	20	...
*Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	93	95
*Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	160	173
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	104	106
Ensley Land Company	¾	1

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank — 42 Wall Street.

Chemical National — 270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce — CAP AND SUR., $8,500,000. — 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank. — Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. — 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank — CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. — 9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank, — Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National — 16 Nassau Street.

Central National — 322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank — 15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank — Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank — Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company — 18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L.V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. — 234 Fifth Av. — 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co, — Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co. — 36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company — Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

State, City & County Bonds — BOUGHT & SOLD. Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Financial.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000
IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.
Is a legal depository of trust funds.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
WILLIAM H. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

OHIO SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned, having been requested by the holders of a large amount of second mortgage 4 per cent. bonds and stock of the Ohio Southern Railroad Company, to act as a committee to formulate and carry out a plan for the reorganization of said railroad, request the holders of said second mortgage bonds and stock to send their addresses and amounts of their holdings to any member of the committee, in order that they may receive copies of said plan as soon as prepared.

New-York, June 24th, 1895.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
President Manhattan Trust Company, 1 Nassau St., New-York.

JAMES D. SMITH,
of James D. Smith & Co., 42 Broad St., New-York.

JULES S. BACHE,
of J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co. 7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,

LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1, 1896.

On July 1, 1895, in addition to the payment of the coupon maturing that date, and until August 10, the above Bonds will

BE REDEEMED AT $1,025 EACH,

on their presentation, with the unmatured coupons attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.

Pittsburg, July 1, 1895.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 12, 1895.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE STANDARD NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking;

Now, therefore, I, JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Standard National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twelfth day of June, 1895.

JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Currency Bureau, Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency Treasury Department. No. 5003.

Long Island Traction Company Reorganization.

The time for the deposit of stock of the Long Island Traction Company with the Central Trust Company of New-York, under the terms previously advertised, has been extended until and including July 23, after which date no stock will be received, except on such penalty as the committee may impose.

The payment of the final assessment on stock deposited will be received by the Central Trust Company up to and including Sept. 4.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
Chairman.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St.

P. & E. R. R. CO. SINKING FUND.

New-York, June 17, 1895.

The following bonds of the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad Company, being First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds Nos. 19, 87, 48, 62, 57, 60, 114, 124, 133, 143, 151, 165, 177, 179, 234, 250, 295, 332, 355, 358, 427, 445, 476, 485, and 498, have this day been drawn by lot for redemption by the undersigned Trustees, and will be paid on presentation at the office of William Mahl, Room 8, seventh floor, Mills Building, 15 Broad St., on the 1st day of August next, from interest will cease to accrue on said bonds.

WILLIAM MAHL, Trustee.

Financial.

UNITED STATES CORDAGE COMPANY

BONDHOLDERS' Reorganization Committee.

THE UNDERSIGNED, at the request of the UNITED STATES CORDAGE BONDHOLDERS' PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE, have consented to act as a Committee for the reorganization of the affairs of the Company.

This Committee deems it a matter of prime importance that the affairs of the reorganized Company be managed by persons conversant with the Cordage business in order that the failures of the past may not be repeated. They recommend that the mills not necessary for the purposes of the Company should be disposed of, and that the amount thereby realized be applied to the payment of underlying liens on the remaining mills. By this means also the cost of carrying idle mills, which last year amounted to $100,000, will be saved. With an efficient management it is believed that the Company can safely incur the fixed charges imposed by this plan.

The Committee has prepared and deposited with the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY a PLAN OF REORGANIZATION providing for the issue of the following securities:

$6,250,000 FIRST MORTGAGE 50-year bonds, interest to begin April 1, 1896, at 5 per cent. for 3 years, and 6 per cent. thereafter.

$16,250,000 COMMON STOCK.

(a) Holders of bonds may exchange the same for new First Mortgage Bonds at the rate of $600 of bonds and $400 of new stock for each $1,000 of present bonds.

(b) Holders of GUARANTEED STOCK may subscribe $15 per share, and will receive new First Mortgage Bonds for the amount paid and new stock to the amount of $90 per share.

(c) Holders of PREFERRED STOCK may subscribe $7.50 per share, and will receive new First Mortgage Bonds for the amount paid and new stock to the amount of $45 per share.

(d) Holders of COMMON STOCK may subscribe $3.75 per share, and will receive new First Mortgage Bonds for the amount paid and new stock to the amount of $22.50 per share.

Subscriptions will be payable one-third on deposit of the stock under the Reorganization Agreement, and the residue in two installments, as called for by the Committee on not less than 10 days' notice.

Holders of securities of the United States Cordage Company must deposit the same on or before MONDAY, AUGUST 5TH, 1895, WITH THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK CITY, as follows:

First Mortgage Bonds, Guaranteed Stock, with first installment of $5 per share. Preferred Stock, with first installment of $2.50 per share. Common Stock, with first installment of $1.25 per share.

NEGOTIABLE RECEIPTS will be issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on deposit of the Bonds and of Guaranteed, Preferred, and Common Stock; and application to list the same will be made to the NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stockholders must indorse their stock in Blank, in proper form for transfer, and must deliver the certificates to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on or before Monday, August 5th, 1895, accompanied with certified check or New-York draft for first installment.

New-York, July 17th, 1895.

STUYVESANT FISH,
GEORGE MOSLE,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr.,
Bondholders' Reorganization Committee.

BURRILL, ZABRISKIE & BURRILL,
Counsel.

JOHN H. RATHBONE, Secretary, 21 Broad Street, New-York.

IMPROVED METHODS OF Speculative Investment.

Superficial and temporary market fluctuations cannot be relied upon. All efforts to accumulate profits therefrom, undertaken by the infatuated, ignorant, absent, and inexperienced, are proving perpetually disastrous. The Monetary Trust has been established to counteract this evil, as far as practicable, in the hope that its clients may be enabled to avoid pitfalls and rely upon natural logical developments. There is no other way to make money in speculation. There is need of professional service in finance as in architecture or law, but such service must come from those disinterested as well as experienced. The Financial Chronicle, Herald, Times, Tribune, and other journals have commented on The Monetary Trust as founded "on principles not heretofore incorporated; because it cannot legally acquire ownership in securities nor transact business for its own account, and can only act as trustee." It is the only incorporated institution thus restricted. Its officers therefore are legally restricted to a neutral and judicial position. From such standpoint, they now advise certain speculative investments on the New-York Stock Exchange, which, in their opinion, combine in exceptional degree, minimum of risk with promise of profit. The Monetary Trust is now on trial in this respect, and can be practically tested. Correspondence solicited, (50 Broadway.) Small investors carefully provided for.

FRANCIS D. CARLEY, President.

CARLEY & CO.,

50 BROADWAY,
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange,
Specialists
IN
Speculative Investments.
Bonds and Stocks, (including fractional lots.)

OMAHA WATER WORKS.

To the holders of the American Water Works Company Five per cent. and Six per cent. Bonds:

A decree of foreclosure having been granted, the Bondholders' Committee gives notice to the holders of the Fifty-three of the above-named bonds which have not been deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company under the agreement of August 16th, 1893, that the time for the deposit of such bonds is limited to August 10th, 1895, after which no more bonds will be received.

New-York, July 10th, 1895.

ERNEST THALMANN, Chairman.
ROSEWELL G. ROLSTON,
GERALD L. HOYT,
FREDERICK STRAUSS, Secretary.
15 Broad Street.

WINTHROP SMITH,
THEODORE C. WOODBURY,
WILLIAM R. NICHOLSON,
Committee.

HOWARD MANSFIELD, Counsel,
35 Wall Street.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. THURSDAY, July 25, 1895, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest thereon due Aug. 1, 1895, and will open Aug. 1 at 10 A. M.

E. F. OSBORN, Sec'y.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 17, 1895.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
57 and 59 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane,
New-York, July 10, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed Monday, the 15th inst., and reopened Friday, the 2d of August. JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

HENDERSON BRIDGE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of the Henderson Bridge Company this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st prox.

The stock transfer books will close at 12 M. on the 20th inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 2d August. H. ELLIS, Secretary.

Louisville, Ky., July 10, 1895.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
63 William St., New-York, July 10, 1895.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Broadway Insurance Company, held this day, a dividend of Five Per Cent. was declared, payable August 1, 1895. Transfer books will be closed from July 25 to that date.

GEORGE W. JONES, Secretary.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF
BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO.,
211 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, July 20, 1895.

The Board of Directors, at a meeting held on the 16th inst., declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the stock of the company out of the net profits of the business for the six months ending June 30, 1895, payable to stockholders on and after this date.

Checks will be mailed.

J. A. McDOWELL, Treasurer.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, July 16, 1895.

The Directors of this company have this day declared an annual dividend of 12 per cent. on the common stock of the company, payable on and after Aug. 15, 1895. Transfer books to be closed from July 23 to Aug. 15, inclusive.

D. B. GAMBLE, Secretary.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, July 20, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Aug. 1, proximo. Transfer books will be closed from July 20 to Aug. 2. PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE

STOCKS AND BONDS,

TUESDAY, July 23, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(By order of executors.)
1 share N. Y. Law Institute.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$400,000 Brady's Bend Coal and Iron Co., first mortgage 6 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, due September 1, 1924, March 1, 1895, and subsequent coupons attached (hypothecated.)
3,140 shares Brady's Bend Coal and Iron Co. Preferred, $100 ea., (hypothecated.)
5,991 shares Brady's Bend Coal and Iron Co. Common, $100 ea. (hypothecated.)
18 shares Equitable Gas Light Co., $100 ea.
$81,000 Excelsior Pebble Phosphate Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. gold bonds, dated Feb. 18, 1895, (hypothecated.)
All the right, title, and interest of William E. Wilson in and to the luxuriary estate of the late Georgianna J. Trim, deceased, which he had on the 5th day of November, 1894.
Lists at Auctioneer's, 71 and 73 Liberty St.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

Wednesday, July 24, 1895,

at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
100 shs. City National Bank, Fort Worth, Tex.
80 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
40 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
10 shs. National Park Bank.
88 shs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
20 shs. American Fire Insurance Co.
4 shs. N. Y., New-Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.
11 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
10 shs. United States Leather Co., pfd.
$200 Colonial Club, N. Y., 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$2,000 Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan R. R. 1st Consld. 5 p. c., (trust receipts.)
100 shs. Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
70 shs. Northern Trust Co. of Superior, Wis.
15 shs. N. Y. New-Haven & Hartford R. R.

Savings Banks.

INTEREST ALLOWED

From AUGUST 1 on deposits made not later than AUGUST 3, and remaining in bank JANUARY 1, 1896, by the

Excelsior Savings Bank,

Cor. 23d St. and 6th Av., Masonic Temple.
Deposits and surplus July 1, $1,670,000.

Meetings and Elections.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Aug. 1, at 115 West 38th St., at 8 P. M. Dr. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

CHAIRS OF UNITED STATES SENATORS

They Are All to be Large and Dignified Things.

Washington Letter to The Philadelphia Telegraph.

While the old Senatorial desk has been preserved, the new conforming to the old, some plebeian and undignifiedly comfortable chairs, which turn around and tilt back, permitting feet to be elevated to desks, have found their way into the Chamber. These are to be banished, and a Senatorial chair has been provided for every Senatorial desk. The Senatorial chair is a very proper and comfortable article of furniture, which stands squarely on its four legs, and preserves the dignity of the Senate. It is of massive mahogany frame, with arms, and a broad seat. The back and seat should be of haircloth, but leather has practically superseded that very old-fashioned covering. A man would have to be an acrobat, or have a block and tackle to tilt one back on its hind legs, and no Senator has ever been known to attempt it. If the Senatorial chair had been enforced during the past few years, Mr. Call would have been saved from the controvery over his putting his shoeless feet upon his desk.

There may not be an effort to compel the use of these more decorous chairs in the future, but the odd chairs will all be removed and the uniformity be restored, not to be broken unless Senators insist upon it. The old-time genuinely "Senatorial" Senators would not think of disputing the honorable prerogative of the square-built and ample mahogany chair, but some of the younger men may demand the revolving seat. To these younger men it may be necessary only to suggest that the chair they would abandon may have belonged to Webster, Benton, or Clay.

The chairs and desks of all those great men of the past are those in constant use during the session. Upon some theory it has been thought desirable that these should not be known either to the public or to the Senators themselves. Their location is recorded, with the history of each, but this record is secret, and no one outside two or three old and trusted officials have access to it. Old Man Bassett is probably the only one who could stand in the Chamber, and point out all the furniture that has a history or personal associations of value. Of all the old desks of this sort the only one that preserves its public identity is that of Jefferson Davis, which is occupied by Cockrell of Missouri.

Who Has the Biggest Bible?

There is a controversy of small practical importance, interesting from a purely literary point of view, namely, which religion possesses the largest Bible. The Rabbis, with wonderful patience, have ascertained, by actual counting, that the Old Testament in Hebrew contains 593,493 words, 2,728,100 letters, and 23,214 verses. Christian students, with even greater patience, have ascertained that the Bible in the Authorized Version, contains 773,692 words, 3,566,480 letters, and 31,173 verses. The results of these labors, though interesting and curious, are comparatively small. For instance, it has been found out that Verse 8 of Psalm cxviii. forms the centre of the whole Bible; that Verse 21 of Chapter vii. of Ezra contains all the letters of the English alphabet exoept F; that II. Kings, Chapter xix., is identically the same as Isaiah, Chapter xxxvii.; that the word "Lord" occurs 1,855 times, the word "reverend" but once, the word "and" 46,277 times.

The Rig-Veda, the oldest of all sacred books of Aryan stock, contains about 10,600 verses, and 153,828 words. The Avesta, such as we now possess it, claims 73,020 words. What must strike every one in these statistical researches is the great amount of repetition in all the sacred books. For instance, although the number of words in the Old Testament is estimated at 593,493, the words occurring in a dictionary of the Old Testament would amount to no more than about 5,642; so that, on an average, every word is used 100 times.—From Max Muller Lecture at Oxford. The Academy.

The Old-Fashioned Flowers.

"What do I care for orchids and American Beauties and all those other expensive things under glass? How much does it please me to have two great big formal beds of gladiolus and foliage plants in the front yards, one on each side of the steps? No; what I want is a bed of portulaca, and some cypress vines running up strings to the top of a pole. As soon as I get poor enough to afford it, I am going to have a lot of phlax and London pride and bachelor's buttons out there in the back yard, and the girls can surf their clothes somewhere else."

"It's hard to keep flowers in a city," said Jane.

"I know it is," said Mrs. Bates. "At our old home we had such a nice little rosebush in the front yard, a hated so to leave it behind—one of those little yellow brier roses. No; it wasn't yellow; it was just yaller; and it always scratched my nose when I tried to smell it. But, oh! child," wistfully, "if I could only smell it now!"—With the Procession, H. B. Fuller.

ACCUSES HER FATHER OF ARSON

Anthony Moran of Brooklyn, So His Sixteen-Year-Old Daughter Says, Set Fire to Their Home.

Anthony Moran, forty-eight years old, a junk speculator, of 427 Henry Street, Brooklyn, was arrested early yesterday morning on the charge of arson. The complainant is Moran's sixteen-year-old daughter Mary.

According to the daughter's story, her father has frequently threatened to set fire to the house, and Sunday, on three different occasions, he told his wife and children that they need not go to bed, as they would be homeless before morning.

Mary says she went into the basement at 10:30 o'clock Sunday night, and found that a hole had been cut in a lounge, and a quantity of the excelsior with which it was stuffed drawn out and set on fire.

The girl succeeded in putting out the flames, and then went up stairs. An hour later her brother Walter, twelve years old, went into the basement and found the lounge again on fire. He gave the alarm, and Mary ran down stairs and again extinguished the flames.

Satisfied that her father intended to carry out his threat, she went out and explained the situation to a policeman. He went to the house, and finding the door bolted, forced an entrance. Moran had escaped. The policeman arrested him several hours later near the house.

In the Butler Street Police Court yesterday, Moran said that while lighting his pipe he had accidentally dropped a match, setting fire to the lounge, and was trying to put the fire out when his daughter entered the room. He said the furniture and the house are fully insured. He was committed to jail to await an investigation by the Fire Marshal.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 27 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 1 AM for Europe, per steamship Spree, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Spree.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 5:30 AM for Ireland, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Majestic") at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre; at 5:30 AM for Germany, per steamship Ems, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen must be directed "per Ems") at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Campania"); at 8 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria") at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 12 M for Maracaibo direct, per steamship Maracaibo, (letters must be directed "per Maracaibo";) at 1 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Lisbonense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Lisbonense";) at 1 PM for Jamaica and Cape Gracias, per steamship Plessey, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Plessey";) at *3 PM for Santa Martha, per steamship Yumuri, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship A. Dumois, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Filamura, at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 12 M for Cuba, per steamship Seneca, via Havana; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Jarl, from Mobile; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamship Ethelweld, from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix per steamship Delaware; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship South Cambria.

FRIDAY.—At *3 PM for Bocas del Toro per steamship Fulton, from Mobile.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alene, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Tuesdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Edenvale, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July *29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 19 and up to Aug. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *17 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., July 19, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, July 24, 8½ AM	Majestic, Aug. 21, 6 AM
Germanic, July 31, 2 PM	Germanic, Aug. 28, noon
Teutonic, Aug. 7, 8:30 AM	Teutonic, Sept. 4, 6 AM
Britannic, Aug. 14, noon	Britannic, Sept. 11, 10 AM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River, Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

S. S. Spaarndam.....Saturday, July 27, 1 P. M.
S. S. Veendam.....Saturday, Aug. 3, 1 P. M.

First cabin, $45, $55; second cabin, $30; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent-Sat., July 27, 7 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf...Sat., Aug. 3, 4 A. M.

Parlor-seat and buffet smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa,); seats, $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
New-York—London, Massachusetts, July 27.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Aug. 3, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....Aug. 13, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 12, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, Aug. 5; Oct. 14; Jan. 6.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Aug. 26; Nov. 11; Feb. 8.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, Sept. 16; Dec. 9; Mch. 2.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.
WARRIMOO, Aug. 16. MIOWERA, Sept. 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
Jacksonville and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE.....Tuesday, July 23
IROQUOIS.....Friday, July 26
CHEROKEE.....Tuesday, July 30
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jack., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $80 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100. Spree, Tu., July 23, 7 AM | Aller, Tu., Aug. 6, 9 AM
Ems, Sat., July 27, 9 AM | Trave, Sat., Aug. 10, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., July 30, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Aug. 13, 9 AM
Saale, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 AM | Fulda, Sat., Aug. 17, M

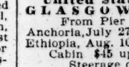
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
*Werra, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 AM | Kaiser W. II., Sept. 28, M
Kaiser W. II., Aug. 24, 9 AM | Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM
*Werra, Sat., Sept. 7, 10 AM

*These steamers touch at NAPLES.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg Holding the record for fastest time on this route. F. Bismarck, Jy 25, 11 AM | Columbia, Aug. 29, 11 AM
A. Victoria, Au. 8, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 5, 9 AM
Norm'nia, Au. 15, 11 AM | Norm'nia, Sept. 12, 11 AM
F. B'marck, Au. 22, 11 AM | F. B'marck, Sep. 19, 11 AM
I. Cabin, $75 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
DIRECT ROUTE to Paris. WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING.
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (86½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
37 Broadway, New-York.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
*F. Bismarck...Oct. 16	†Fulda .....Nov. 16
†Kaiser W. II..Nov. 2	*Columbia ....Nov. 23
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6	Ems .....Nov. 30

All steamers sail at 11 A. M.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agents., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP'S.

Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK.....July 31 | ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 28
PARIS.....Aug. 7 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 4
ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 7 | NEW-YORK.....Sept. 11
BERLIN.....Aug. 14 | PARIS.....Sept. 18
NEW-YORK....Aug. 21 | ST. LOUIS ....Sept. 25

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

WAESLAND.....July 31 | NOORDLAND.....Aug. 28
FRIESLAND....Aug. 7 | KENSINGTON..Sept. 4
BERLIN.....Aug. 14 | FRIESLAND....Sept. 11
WESTERNLD...Aug. 21 | SOUTHWARK..Sept. 18

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Campania, Jy 27, 9:30 AM | Lucania, Aug. 17, 1 P. M.
Aurania, Aug. 3, 3 P.M. | Etruria, Aug. 24, 8 A.M.
Umbria, Aug. 10, 8 AM | Campania, Aug. 31, 1 PM

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
United States Mail Steamships for GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
From Pier 54 N. R., foot 15th St.

Anchoria, July 27, 10 AM | Furnessia, Aug. 17, 2 PM
Ethiopia, Aug. 10, 8 A M | Circassia, Aug. 24, 8 AM
Cabin $45 up; second cabin, $25 and $30.
Steerage outward, $16; prepaid, $15.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Twice-weekly

THE RESERVES ATTACKED

Swarms of Mosquitoes Invade the Camp of the Amateur Tars.

NO RELIEF UNTIL BREAK OF DAY

New-York's Volunteer Sailors Work with Enthusiasm—"Wig-Wagging" at Long Distances and Boat Practice.

SHELTER ISLAND, N. Y., July 22.—Sunday in camp brought a much-needed rest and gave the men a chance to clean up their effects, to write letters and to generally take life easy. The first inspection of quarters took place yesterday. Tents were straightened out, floors cleared of trash, knapsacks and traps placed on regular order, and a general air of neatness prevailed as Commandant Miller and his staff made the rounds.

The first experience of the duties of the guard and the attendant ceremonies which were begun on Saturday came as a novelty to both officers and men, whose work in this respect has hitherto been confined to shipboard. As infantry, the affair assumes a very different shape, necessitating no little study and practical experience, so that all things considered the performance of the first guard mount was highly creditable.

To the amateur sailormen on guard the situation brought mixed sensations. The beats of all the sentries, save the post before the guard tent, were on soft and yielding sand, making the most uncertain kind of walking. Two hours of this was quite enough to take all superfluous energy out of the wildest enthusiast, and by midnight the men on guard were thoroughly tired out.

But if after taps had sounded the entire battalion was inclined to go quietly to sleep, there were reasons why this should not be, for there descended upon the camp a mighty host of mosquitoes, large and exceedingly active specimens of their kind, and with appetites that had evidently undergone a special training for the advent of the Reserves, upon whom they fed not only with great glee, but with apparent satisfaction. Curses, not only deep, but loud, were hurled at them and anathemas "rent the air."

Quick, sharp slaps and sudden smacks were heard from behind canvas walls. Patient sentries executed extraordinary war dances upon the sand while patrolling their beats, and officers, otherwise dignified and sedate, did not hesitate to gesticulate wildly and give way to almost absurd movements to drive away these pests. Relief of this sort was but temporary.

Gentlemen, by virtue of holding various commissioned positions that enabled them to ramble at sweet will, left their canvas quarters and sought fresh air, only to be driven back again, while the more humble jack tars, denied after 10 o'clock the privilege of wandering from their quarters, remained indoors, sweltering, grumbling, and suffering. As the night wore on several spatters of rain only aggravated matters, and as morning broke with a lovely sky the command swarmed into the water and at last obtained a breathing spell.

The men seem to realize the importance of serious work, reserving their strength and not giving themselves up to rough "horse play." Indeed by night they are quite willing to enjoy their day's labor is far from being boy's play. So the guard have had but little to do—only two prisoners thus far being arrested, and their cases were more or less excusable. The camp is carefully patrolled, and sneaking in or out is attended with considerable difficulty, not to say danger.

All the boats' crews were gotten away Saturday afternoon for long sails on exploring expeditions. Wig-wagging was carried on between shore and boats, the signalmen getting splendid practice, while the various crews were shown many practical points and gained much information of locality, vantage grounds, and the availability of certain positions for purposes of the defense of the City of New-York against possible invasion.

This is the first time that New-York's naval militia has given practical evidences of its ability to take absolute care of itself in camp, for admirable as is the system at Peekskill, once there the troops are practically in the Summer country seat that the State has provided for its soldiers. Everything is prepared carefully beforehand. The men are marched into grounds splendidly arranged, available tents are already erected, a dining room, with waiters and a host of cooks, are regularly in active operation, and the men get right to work. This is done, of course, with a purpose, and has its excellent side. Nevertheless, it is interesting to note that what on Saturday morning at 6 o'clock was a barren waste of sandy beach, six hours later was covered with a fine street of tents, all systematically arranged, a flagpole erected, arrangements for cooking, eating, and careful sanitary provisions were all effected, and this by the work of the men themselves, through the intelligent directions of Commander Miller and his officers.

If such enthusiasm and earnestness much was accomplished in a short time, and to-day the camp is a model of neatness, utility, and practicability.

Nor was it an easy thing to achieve all this. It meant months of preliminary work on the part of many of the ruling spirits of the battalion, deep thought, and no end of attention to a thousand and one details necessary to bring the matter to so successful a conclusion.

To the many visitors that thronged the camp on Sunday, the wig-wagging of the Signal Corps on shore attracted the greatest attention and interest. A commissioned and several non-commissioned officers, stationed in front of Headquarters, held long talks with another party half a mile or more distant. Flags were waved, sun-glasses were flashed, and signals were made and replied to in a manner quite uncomprehensible to the general public, but curious as a spectacle to watch, and certainly most picturesque as the sailors clad in white, with the square red flags with white disks in the centre, went through their many complicated movements.

Though proverbial grumblers, whether professional or amateur, the jack tars here have had no opportunity to grumble about the food. It may lack the elegance in service of the club dining room, but is simple in material, it is healthy, full of nutrition, and the sort of eating fit for men who are doing hard, out-of-door work. Plenty of it, too, and eaten standing or sitting, tailor fashion on the ground, out of tin plates, dishes, and cups. One might yearn to have a little aestheticism thrown in in the matter of serving, but one has no reasonable excuse for leaving the ground hungry.

After dress parade, which is held every evening just before sundown, and when arms are stacked, heavy accoutrements hung up, and discipline is relaxed, the men form groups on the sands before the tents. Presently choruses are sung and taken up from one crowd to another, until the men grow tired out, sleepy, and one by one they drop off to sleep. Then the buglers and the drummers sound the retreat, the street becomes deserted, and after a while the sturdy, handsome young bugler blows "taps," lights all go out, save the big headquarters lamp—the lantern at the guard tent, and the red above the white at its flagstaff—these, with the green lights at the hospital on the hill, are all that give evidence of habitation. The lonely sentry paces his beat, struggling hard to keep awake, and not to be too bored, and the only sound that breaks in on the night is the calling of the hours echoed from post to post, and acknowledged in the end by the original caller of the time, with an, "All well!"

Preparing for Their Report.

The Nicaragua Canal Committee, which arrived Sunday on the warship Montgomery, opened headquarters in the Army Building yesterday. There the Commissioners will work on their report to President Cleveland, which will have to be ready by Nov. 1, when Congress opens. The real work of geeting the report ready will not begin until the early part of next week.

Commander Endicott of the commission went to Washington Sunday night. Col. Ludlow, and other Commissioner, started for that city yesterday afternoon. Engineer Arthur Noble of the commission has gone to his home in Chicago.

May Try to Exclude American Oil.

Officers of the Standard Oil Company said yesterday that they had no definite information regarding the cablegram that a monopoly in the oil trade in Greece has been given Russian dealers. It was intimated that should the cable-gram be confirmed the commercial treaty between the United States and Greece would be invoked to prevent the exclusion of American oil.

COL. GRANT HAS SAVED $12,700

Bought Twelve Patrol Wagons and Horses for About Half the Appropriation—Made It His Personal Business.

Police Commissioner Grant said yesterday that in the purchase of the twelve patrol wagons recently ordered for the Police Department he had saved $12,700. The appropriation for the wagons, including the accoutrements, &c., was $24,500.

Col. Grant wants to have the money he has saved devoted to buying ten more patrol wagons, so that twenty-two precincts altogether will be provided for in that respect, or added to the appropriation for purchasing steam launches. Col. Grant says he can increase the amount he has saved for the purchase of the patrol wagons by selling a half dozen old patrol wagons now in service up town, if the Police Board grants him authority to make the additional purchase of wagons.

Commissioner Grant has had personal charge of the purchase of the patrol wagons in his capacity of Committee on Repairs and Supplies. Instead of delegating somebody else to buy the horses needed he has purchased them himself.

In speaking of his project of establishing a sub-station on the Harlem River for harbor police, Col. Grant called attention to the fact that large crowds go out on the river in the evenings and on Sundays and at present there is practically no police protection there.

FREAKS OF JERSEY LIGHTNING

A Family Shocked, a Post Office Burned, and a House Struck.

NEWARK, N. J., July 22.—Mrs. Jabez Gilbert, with her husband, and Mrs. Michael Walsh and her infant child, who were visiting the Gilberts, narrowly escaped death by lightning last night. Mrs. Gilbert is in a serious condition at her home, 206 Seventh Street, Harrison. She is badly burned about the body and legs, and is suffering from shock. Mrs. Walsh's foot is burned, and she is also suffering from shock, but was able to be removed to her home in Bremen Street to-day.

Mrs. Gilbert at the time of the lightning was lying on a lounge. Her husband sat near the foot of the lounge, and Mrs. Walsh, with her infant child in her arms, sat beside it.

They were discussing the severity of the storm when a bolt of lightning came through the house and seemed to scatter all through the room in which they were gathered. Mr. Gilbert fell to the floor and the two women screamed. Mr. Gilbert, who had only been shocked, was quickly upon his feet, and found that his wife's clothing was burning. He hastened to smother the flames, but before he had succeeded she had been severely burned. Mrs. Walsh, meanwhile, had recovered from the shock she had received and, although her left shoe had been torn to shreds and her foot badly burned she cared for Mrs. Gilbert until the doctor arrived.

The bolt of lightning left a hole about an inch in diameter in the lounge and floor. The house was damaged about $200.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 22.—During a severe thunderstorm last night lightning struck the house of Mr. Sawyer, James and First Streets. The same house was damaged by lightning last Summer.

The tower of the Episcopal Church was struck by lightning, which took off a number of slates. The steeple of the Reformed Church was also struck and several ornaments knocked off. A barn belonging to John Lusher of Montvale was struck by lightning and was burned, with a cow and a stack of hay.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 22.—The building occupied by D. D. Hoffman, at South Bound Brook, as a grocery store, and in which the Post Office was situated, was struck by lightning last night and burned. Considerable mail matter was destroyed.

LEBANON, Penn., July 22.—The barns of Harry Harmon and Charles Mattes, at Ellizabethtown, Dauphin County, were struck by lightning early this morning and burned. Loss, $7,000; partially insured.

VAN CLEEF'S TRIAL POSTPONED AGAIN

Lawyers on Both Sides Become Greatly Excited in Court.

TRENTON, N. J., July 22.—The trial of Col. John T. Van Cleef, late Secretary of the State Board of Assessors, who was indicted in connection with the State House frauds, for obtaining money under false pretenses, was postponed again to-day—this time to Aug. 5 next. The postponement was applied for by Prosecutor Stockton, on the ground that the State had been unable thus far to subpoena all the needed witnesses.

H. N. Barton, counsel for Col. Van Cleef, objected to the postponement, declaring that while his client was begging to be tried, the State was doing its utmost to prevent him from having the speedy investigation he demanded. Counsellor Barton objected, however, to Judge Conover sitting in the case, on the ground that no notice of his designation to sit had been filed in the office of the County Clerk, as the law requires. Judge Conover said this formality had been neglected, and he would retire from the case. Judge Woodruff granted the State's application for postponement, and, pending the date of trial, the notice of designation will undoubtedly be filed, so that Judge Conover can sit.

The lawyers engaged in the case had several lively tilts—accusing each other of falsehood, and calling each other names, which furnished amusement for a crowd of spectators.

Drum Majors Four and Five Years Old.

About $50 was collected yesterday at the Cotton Exchange for the Jenkins Orphan Home of Charleston, S. C. A brass band from the home, composed of colored boys from four to twelve years old, is on a trip through the North to collect money. They visited the Exchange yesterday and played very well, the skill and dignity of the two drum majors, aged four and five years, excited special interest.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Manhattan Beach Amusements.—The appearance of Bessie Bonehill, in Ric's "1492," at Manhattan Beach, has been postponed until next Monday, when she will be a conspicuous feature of the Madison Square scene. Several new character songs will then be sung by her for the first time. At Rice's Circus Carnival, the programme was rearranged yesterday, and Alcide Capitaine gave her aerial act in its entirety, introducing startling leaps and dives from trapeze bars that swung clean across the amphitheatre. New tricks were performed by Morris's trained ponies. W. E. Ritchie, in tramp attire, was vigorously applauded for his fancy riding on an ordinary safety bicycle. Bousa's concerts, Pain's pyrospectacle, the cycle path, tennis courts, and other new features are giving Manhattan Beach visitors plenty of amusement.

—Boston's Columbia Theatre.—The painters and decorators are at work on the Columbia Theatre, in Boston, under the direction of the new managers, R. H. Gulick & Co., and when the house opens, during the latter part of August, many changes will have been effected. Charles Barton, formerly of the Casino, is the business manager, and is supervising the work of transformation. An excellent list of attractions has been booked for the theatre for the coming season. "The White Rat" will probably be the opening play.

—The Aronsons at the Bijou.—Rudolph and Albert Aronson, late of the Casino, have been selected to manage the Bijou Theatre, by the Sires estate, next season. They will conduct it as a combination house, as it has been in the past. The opening of the season will occur Aug. 19, when "The Globe Trotter" will be presented. Many first-class attractions have been booked for the Bijou during the season, and the Aronson brothers ought to make money. If they do, hosts of friends will be happy in realizing their good fortune.

—Last Week of the Opera.—This is to be the final week of the season of the English Grand Opera Company in Philadelphia. Mr. Hinrichs, the manager, is obliged to go to Europe early in August to complete his negotiations, which have been in progress for some time, with several artists, who are to be engaged for the coming season of grand opera at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia. The season is to begin in November, under Mr. Hinrichs's management.

—Souvenirs at the Casino.—Another souvenir performance of "The Sphinx" will be given at the Casino next Saturday afternoon. At the close of the entertainment the women in the audience will be invited to a reception on the stage, and the souvenirs will be presented to them there. The season of the opera here is proving a very prosperous one, and no date has yet been fixed for its withdrawal.

—Peter F. Dailey's Tour.—Peter F. Dailey will begin his tour at the Hollis Street Theatre, Boston, next month, presenting for the first time the new farce by John J. McNally called "The Night Clerk." He is to have an unusually strong company next season, including Jennie Yeamans, John G. Sparks, Frank Tannehill, Jr., Gertrude Fort, Rita Emerson, and Raymond Hitchcock.

—A New Play for Joseph Hart.—Joseph Hart, formerly of Hallen and Hart, and his wife, Carrie De Mar, will appear next season in a new play called "A Gay Old Boy." It is a farcical comedy, which admits the introduction of musical specialties, and a number of these will be used. The stars will be supported by a strong company.

NO BRIDGE APPROACHES

Structures Finished Before the City Is Ready for Them, Mr. Katte Says.

CENTRAL MANAGEMENT NOT TO BLAME

Prospect of Relief for the Section from Tremont to Fordham—Commissioner Haffen Discusses the Subject.

"I fail to see," said Walter Katte, Chief Engineer of the New-York Central Railroad system, in discussing the article published in The New-York Times yesterday, on the demand for more bridges across Vanderbilt Avenue, from Tremont to Fordham, "where the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad management is to blame.

"The One Hundred and Eighty-third Street Bridge was practically finished a month ago, and it was finished six months before it was wanted. The people up there cannot use it yet, as the approaches to it are not completed. The whole trouble is red tape, circumlocution. The railroad company has kept good faith, but the streets are not opened, and no one can be blamed. If there is a fault, it's in the system, the routine which drags along exasperatingly.

"Now the One Hundred and Eighty-third Street Bridge may be considered finished, and One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street will have a bridge before they've got streets to go over it. The same of the Samuel Street and One Hundred and Eightieth Street Bridge. Both are in my hands.

"Then we have the New-Avenue or Scott Avenue Bridge, north of Bedford Park Station, that is well in hand so far as plans, money, and preparations go.

"But the city does not even own the ground to put the streets to the bridges on yet, and what's more, has not applied for the appointment of a Commission on Condemnation.

"When the three bridges just mentioned are built, there will be twenty-four bridges between Mott Haven and Woodlawn—just what we agreed to build for the city. Down this end we have the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, Mott Avenue, and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street Bridges all in process of construction. So much for the good faith of the Central people.

"Lots of the bridges now in use stood months and months, because they could not be utilized for traffic or passengers by reason of delay in opening streets. In the case of the One Hundred and Eighty-third Street Bridge, the railroad had to go to the expense of putting up a barricade at each end to prevent children falling into the railroad cut, and the next thing I heard was that we were rewarded by people stealing the fencing materials for firewood."

Louis F. Haffen, Commissioner of Street Improvements, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, went over the question of lack of bridges again, but failed to approximate the time when, with the bridges built, they will be of use to those who clamor for them.

"In the case of the One Hundred and Eighty-third Street Bridge," he said, "they are finishing the approaches on the east side, where there is much filling in to do. The west side cannot be considered as legally open. The approaches should run from Webster Avenue to Third Avenue.

"Rule maps, giving dimensions, angles, and distances in the territory to be taken have been furnished, and I expect the Corporation will shortly apply to the Supreme Court for a commission on estimate and assessment.

"The east side should be considered practically open in One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Taylor Street, across Washington Avenue, but the approaches are lacking. On the west side is private property, but I have the consent of the owner to the establishment of a temporary passageway, and we are building a plank walk for the children of Public School No. 64.

"As to One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, where there is yet no bridge, affairs are in about the same condition. There are the rule maps, and the Corporation Counsel is about to act. Easterly the approaches are practically open through One Hundred and Eighty-seventh and Jacob Streets, across Fordham, or Third Avenue.

"I have asked for the building of the Samuel Street bridge, and the engineers say that it will soon be reached. The rule map has been applied for, and will be furnished in a short time. The resolution for it was introduced in the Board of Street Openings Nov. 21, 1894. Then will come the application of the Corporation Counsel for the appointment of a commission in condemnation.

"As to the New Avenue, or Scott Avenue, or Woodlawn Road bridge, the trouble is with the Bronx Park on the east side. Some provision for a road here will have to be made by the Department of Parks. For this reason the project has not been hastened. As to the west approaches, the maps of Section 12, 13, 15 have been recently adopted, but not filed.

"I cannot tell when all the streets necessary to all these bridges will be laid out and completed. The system by which such action is governed was none of my devising, and I have been dilatory in nothing, or negligent in no stage of proceedings."

Alderman Rufus R. Randall of the Twenty-fourth Ward had nothing further to say in regard to the agitation in favor of better communication over the railroad tracks between Tremont and Fordham, except to decline to vote when the One Hundred and Eighty-third Street bridge would be completed.

"They are now asking," he said, "for another bridge. The congregation of the Tremont Methodist Church, of which the Rev. N. Searles is pastor, wants a bridge at One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street. There are approaches there, but they would have to be graded.

"I will not discuss the question of expediency in asking for another bridge when we have, we may say, four under way. That rests with Commissioner Haffen. As I understand it, the section maps have all been adopted, and there is no bridge marked for this point. But it rests with Mr. Haffen to say if one is necessary, and if he decides for one, the railroad company will have to build the bridge.

"About the bridge near Bedford Park station, which happily appeared before the Park Commissioners in regard to the Park Commissioners in regard to the park, and they promised that if the cost was not more than $2,000 they would build a road to the Lorillard mansion."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence—Capt. George H. Paddock, Fifth Cavalry, ten days; Lieut. Daniel E. McCarthy, Twelfth Infantry, one month; Col. Dallas Bache, Assistant Surgeon General, Department of the Platte, one month; Lieut. Edward Lloyd, Fifteenth Infantry, fifteen days; Lieut. Edwin A. Root, Nineteenth Infantry, one month; Lieut. Walter M. Whitman, First Cavalry, fourteen days; Lieut. Winthrop S. Wood, Tenth Cavalry, one month.

—Transfers in the Thirteenth Infantry—Capt. Jesse C. Chance, from Company K, to Company C; Capt. John H. H. Pashine, from Company C to Company K; Lieut. William N. Hughes, from Company A to Company I, Sept. 1; Lieut. Peter C. Harris from Company I to Company A, Sept. 1.

—Secretary Lamont has appointed Lieut. Col. George L. Gillespie, Capt. W. L. Fisk, and Lieut. W. E. Craighill, of the Engineer Corps, a board to visit Greenwich, Conn., to consider and report on the harbor lines of that port, over which there has been some dispute.

—Lieut. Alfred A. Woodhall, Deputy Surgeon General, has been appointed Medical Director, Department of the Colorado, vice Lieut. Col. Davis Huntington, relieved.

—Capt. William C. Forbush, Fifth Cavalry, has been detailed a member of the board at Fort Ringgold, Texas, vice Lieut. Col. James Henton, Twenty-third Infantry, deceased.

—Lieut. Lewis H. Strother, First Infantry, has been appointed aide de camp to the General commanding the Department of the Missouri.

—Major Wirt Davis has been detailed a member of the court-martial at Fort McIntosh, Tex.

Navy.

—Lieut. J. B. Milton's orders to the Olympia have been revoked, and he has been ordered to the Monterey as Navigating Officer.

—Lieut. Commander E. C. Pendleton has been detached from the Monterey and will take two months' leave.

—Lieut. Commander C. H. West has permission to delay reporting to the Thetis until Aug. 21.

—Lieut. Commander James W. Carlin has been ordered to duty as executive officer of the Monterey.

—Lieut. Richard Mitchell has been detached from the Wabash and ordered to the Olympia.

—Lieut. L. L. Reamey has been ordered to temporary duty on board the Dolphin.

—Paymaster John Fury has been ordered before a retiring board July 29.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Prospects of a Northern Pacific and Great Northern Agreement.

Fresh attention was turned in the financial district yesterday to the efforts to join the Northern Pacific and Great Northern interests. Reports of conferences among those who had formerly tried to devise a plan of union, indicated that, in spite of obstacles, the wish had not been removed. It seemed not impossible, from what the conferees said, that the hindrances that confronted the plan might have strengthened the purpose to find a way to dispose of them.

The conferees have received opinions from the lawyers they had engaged to look into the legal status of the plan confirming preliminary opinions against its feasibility. There seemed no escape to the lawyers from the conclusion that the Minnesota laws against a close arrangement between parallel or competing roads could not have been more prohibitive of this plan if they had been drawn expressly to defeat it.

Late in the day a dispatch from Chicago brought word that President Hill of the Great Northern had started for New-York on this business. It was then taken for granted that this visit would accomplish something tangible, and that, since all concerned wished an agreement, a way would be found to complete one in a short time.

Freights and Earnings.

CHICAGO, July 22.—East-bound freight shipments from Chicago last week were 56,400 tons, against 63,873 tons for the preceding week, and 29,146 tons for the corresponding week last year. Shipments were divided as follows: Michigan Central, 6,814 tons; Wabash, 6,443 tons; Lake Shore, 6,384 tons; Fort Wayne, 7,800 tons; Panhandle, 7,543 tons; Baltimore and Ohio, 4,960 tons; Grand Trunk, 3,346 tons; Nickel Plate, 6,682 tons; Erie, 4,874 tons, and Big Four, 1,554 tons.

Santa Fé earnings continue to show a substantial increase over those of last year. Gross earnings of the entire system for the second week in July were $597,627, against $441,922, an increase of $155,705. The month to date shows an increase already of $576,-259.

Chairman Caldwell of the Western Lines Passenger Association has received assurances from the Union Pacific and the Denver and Rio Grande that these roads will be represented at the meeting of trans-Continental lines called for next Wednesday, to again consider the feasibility of forming a new association. While the two roads mentioned cannot be said to have acted as willful obstructionists, the last time the attempt was made to come together, it was partially on questions in which they were most interested that the Passenger Agents failed to agree.

Electric Road for Richfield.

ALBANY, July 22.—The Little Falls and Richfield Springs Railway and the Richfield Springs and Schuyler Lake Railway, the former to operate an electric street road, 18 miles long, from Little Falls to Richfield Springs, and the latter one a mile long, from Richfield Springs to Schuyler Lake, in the town of Richfield, Otsego County, were incorporated with the Secretary of State today. The Little Falls and Richfield Springs Railway has a capital of $200,000, and the Richfield Springs and Schuyler Lake Railway a capital of $20,000. The Boards of Directors of the two companies are identical, comprising Caleb L. B. Tylee, Frank H. Viele, George E. Tylee, Edwin J. Carpenter, John L. Miller, and Thomas J. Macia of Utica; Theodore C. Bates and William H. Tylee of Worcester, Mass., and H. Arthur Sillsbee of New-Bedford, Mass.

Southern Railway's Seaboard Terminal

BALTIMORE, July 22.—A telegram to The Manufacturers' Record from President Spencer of the Southern Railway Company states that the company has come to an agreement with the committee of the Norfolk Council having in charge the matter of terminal facilities in that city. The basis of the agreement somewhat modifies the original proposition made by the Southern Railway Company a few weeks ago. The agreement will be submitted to the Norfolk Common Council, and advices from there indicate it will be accepted by the Council. This will result in making Norfolk and Portsmouth the seaboard terminus of the Southern Railway system.

Hartford's New Trolley Line.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 22.—The company which is to connect Hartford with New-Britain by trolley is the Newington Tramway Company. F. G. Breed, the President, is also Superintendent of the General Railway and Electric Company of New-Britain. The road will be built under a charter granted in 1893, which would have expired on June 29. On June 28 the company was organized and accepted the charter. It is claimed that the new road will not parallel either the New-York and New-England or the Consolidated Road. It is expected to have the road built by next Spring.

Subsidy for Hudson Bay Road.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 22.—The Senate to-day passed the Hudson Bay Railway bill after striking out the clause giving the company an extension of the time for the completion of the line. A motion proposed by Senator Scott to make the payment of the subsidy conditional on the operation of the road was defeated by a vote of 11 to 6. As the bill stands, it simply rearranges the subsidy already voted, making one-half payable on the completion of half of the road and the other half when the whole line is completed.

Norfolk and Western Reorganization.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—It was stated this afternoon that the plan for the reorganization of the Norfolk & Western Railroad will not be submitted to the security holders until Fall. An official of the company said that there was a great deal of important matter yet to tbe settled, and that the English and Dutch security holders would have to be consulted before any further progress could be made. It was explained that another reason for postponing action at this time was that the earnings of the road are not regarded as sufficient to form a satisfactory basis.

Union Station at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 22.—Supt. D. B. McCoy of the Central-Hudson Road and General Manager E. C. Rand of the Poughkeepsie & Eastern Road, were in this city to-day looking over the ground at the junction of the two roads, on Spruce Street, with the view to the erection of a union passenger station by those companies. The proposed new station will be 125 feet in length, and will be handsomely equipped.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The meeting of Trunk Line officials, to be held at the Oriental Hotel to-day, is merely a preliminary one, and no immediate result is expected. Other meetings will be held at various points, but the committee does not expect to be ready to report a plan for rate reform until about the middle of September.

—Chairman Caldwell of the Trans-Missouri Association has issued a call for a meeting for Sept. 24, at Chicago. An attempt will be made to arrange a settlement of passenger rates. Union Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande representatives have agreed to attend.

—The assessment of railways in North Carolina, completed yesterday, showed a total valuation of $24,500,000, an increase of $523,000 over last year. Forty-two miles of lines were built last year, making a total of 3,900 miles.

—The New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company was incorporated at Albany yesterday, capital $300,000, to operate a standard-gauge steam road from Wheeling to Hornellsville, a distance of thirty miles.

—The Reading Railroad coal shipments for the week ending July 20 were 271,000 tons, of which 45,000 tons were sent to Port Richmond and 40,000 tons to New-York waters.

—The cars of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of Washington will be regularly operated by Aug. 10 by the new system of underground currents.

—Northern Pacific has received the largest tea shipment ever brought into Tacoma by a sailing vessel. It will make 150 carloads.

—The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway is reported to have put over $1,000,000 into its property in the last half year.

—It is reported that the Electric, People's, and Philadelphia Traction Companies will be merged into a single system.

Mr. Edison's Plan Rejected.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 22.—When the affairs of the American Phonograph Company were last before Chancellor McGill, Thomas A. Edison submitted a proposition that the foreclosure decree previously asked for should be granted and the patents assigned at once, on condition that the receiver should be authorized to sell the company's assets.

The case came up to-day, and Chancellor McGill denied the application.

IN LEAGUE TO DEFRAUD

Belief that All Insurance Companies Were to Suffer.

SILVERMAN SAYS HE IS INNOCENT

Accused of Trying to Palm Off a Healthy Woman for His Dying Wife—May Be Connected with Firebug Gang.

Although the officials of the District Attorney's office were unwilling to talk freely yesterday about the connection between Wolf Silverman, who is under arrest, charged with an attempt to swindle the Empire Life Insurance Company, and the gang of "firebugs" which came recently into prominence, they admitted that the accused and his associates belong to the same class of persons.

It has been learned that Silverman was acquainted with the chief conspirators among the "firebugs," and evidence is being gathered to show that the attempt made by him to swindle the companies in which he had taken out policies on his wife's life was not an isolated case, but one of a series, resulting from a widespread conspiracy to defraud life insurance organizations.

The policy which Silverman obtained, supposedly on the life of his wife, was what is known as a second class, maturing policy for $3,000. It was designated as second class for the reason that, while physically the risk was excellent, and one which any company would be glad to accept, yet the "moral risk" was not all that could be desired. The surroundings were not such as to recommend it, the character of the people, their financial circumstances, and their ability to pay the premiums as they became due, being considered. Therefore, while the risk was accepted, it was relegated to the second class.

One-half of the amount of the policy was payable if the death of the assured occurred within six months after the issue of the policy. The insurance was secured through an agent, who, after the policy had been mailed to Silverman, paid the first installment of the premium, minus his commission.

Forty-six days after the policy was issued, Silverman, accompanied by a man who claimed to be an attorney, called at the office of the company. Silverman said that his wife was dead and buried, and demanded the payment of $1,500. This was refused, and an investigation was made, which convinced the officers of the company that there was an attempt at fraud. Then, after a legal contest, the exhumation of the body followed.

Mrs. Annie Silverman, the actual wife of Wolf Silverman, was found to be a small, dark complexioned woman, much emaciated, as she had been sick with consumption for nearly two years. The woman who had been palmed off on Dr. J. Conger Bryan, the examiner for the company, was a buxom blonde of at least three inches more than the dead woman, and weighing from forty to fifty pounds more. The proof of fraud was apparent, and the case was at once placed before the Grand Jurors, who found an indictment for attempted grand larceny by false representations against Wolf Silverman, the woman who falsely personated Mrs. Silverman, and the agent through whom the application for the policy was made.

Silverman is the only one under arrest. The woman has disappeared, and the agent has not yet been discovered, because he falsely used the name of an agent well known to the company, a reputable man, who had nothing whatever to do with the transaction.

In addition to the policy of $3,000 in the Empire, Silverman obtained a similar policy for $1,000 in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and had made an unsuccessful effort to take out a policy in the New-York Life. It has not yet been learned whether the same woman personated Mrs. Silverman in these different examinations, but it is believed that three different women were employed. The application to the Metropolitan Life came through a Brooklyn agent. A curious fact in connection with this application is that Joseph Conner, the Superintendent of a branch agency of the Metropolitan Company, knew Mrs. Annie Silverman during her life. He was present in the Washington cemetery when the body of that woman was exhumed, and he at once identified the corpse.

It was discovered yesterday that Silverman had also attempted to have his wife's life insured in the Prudential Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., and for that purpose had taken to the office of that company a strong, healthy woman, who he represented was his wife. There was, however, something about the manner of the people during the examination that aroused the suspicions of the medical examiner, and he reported against the risk, and it was rejected. The rejections by the New-York Life and the Prudential Company were before the application was made to the Empire Life, but the facts were carefully omitted from the application to the latter company.

Mr. Mooney of Bland, Mooney & Shipman, who has charge of the investigation on behalf of the Empire Company, said yesterday that he had not the slightest doubt that there was an organized conspiracy to defraud the life insurance companies, and that the same class of men who formed the gang of east-side "firebugs" are concerned in this new venture. The company, he said, would spare neither pains nor money to bring the offenders to justice.

Silverman was taken from Police Headquarters, where he had been confined since his arrest late on Saturday night, to the District Attorney's office yesterday. He was accompanied by his counsel, Abraham Joseph, who had appeared in his behalf in the civil proceedings taken by him to prevent the exhumation of the body. The accused is a typical east side Hebrew. He is between forty-five and fifty years old, short and stout, dark complexioned, with dark, piercing eyes, and black hair, plentifully mixed with gray. He wears the orthodox Hebrew's beard.

When arraigned before Recorder Goff, to plead to the indictment found against him and his associates, he, through his counsel, pleaded not guilty. Assistant District Attorney Battle, who appeared for the prosecution, asked that the bail be fixed at $10,000. The counsel for the accused objected to that amount as being too high, and the Recorder fixed the sum at $7,500. In default of bail, Silverman was committed to the Tombs.

Assistant District Attorney Battle said that the indictments against Silverman and against the woman who personated Mrs. Silverman, and who in the document is designated as Jane Doe, and against the insurance agent who assisted in securing the policy, and who is designated in the indictment as Richard Roe, were the only ones that had been found by the Grand Jury in the case. No testimony implicating any other person had as yet been presented to the Grand Jury, but, while he did not speak from absolute knowledge, it was his impression that the Silverman case would lead to the discovery of many similar frauds.

He believed that there were many such cases, and that the fire insurance adjusters who, in league with the gangs of "firebugs," had so successfully defrauded many fire insurance companies, were active in the conspiracy to defraud the life insurance companies also.

Bequests to Brooklyn Charities.

The late Civil Service Commissioner Joseph T. Perkins, who died on his yacht off Yorktown, Va., about ten days ago, and who live in Hancock Street, Brooklyn, made several bequests to charities in his will.

The sum of $25,000 is given to the Church Charity Foundation of Long Island; $25,000 to the Brooklyn Home for Aged Men; $20,000 to the Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children, and $10,000 to the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

The executors of the will are Charles E. Perkins, a brother, and Corporation Counsel McDonald.

Swimmer Woods Held for Trial.

Thomas Woods, the laborer who threw Thomas Davenport, a sausage vendor, into the Bronx River and then tried unsuccessfully to escape arrest by swimming across the stream, was arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday. Woods admitted that he was drunk, and said he could remember little of the affair. Policeman Reilly, who jumped into the Bronx to arrest Woods, told Magistrate Crance the circumstances, and Woods was held in $300 bail for trial on a charge of assault.

For Cherry Hill Sufferers.

Notice was posted at the Produce Exchange yesterday inviting subscriptions for the relief of sufferers by the Cherry Hill cyclone. The committee in charge of the fund consists of Henry B. Hebert, James R. Turner, E. H. Dougherty, Vincent Loeser, A. B. Straus, W. L. Scrymser, A. P. Reiley, and C. Swezey.

MAJOR G. E. B. HART DEAD

Had Been Ill Two Weeks with Typhoid Fever—His Record in the National Guard.

Major George E. B. Hart of the Twenty-second Regiment died at the home of his mother, 128 West Ninety-eighth Street early Sunday morning of typhoid fever. He will be buried to-morrow at Woodlawn with military honors. Major Hart was a highly esteemed officer. He was stricken about two weeks ago. He had not been in good health, but attended to business and his military duties when he should have sought rest.

The news of his death, when received at the armory last evening, was a great shock to the members of the regiment, and Col. Camp at once issued the following:

The commanding officer, with great grief, announces the death of Major George E. B. Hart of this command. By his death the National Guard of this State and this regiment in particular has suffered an almost irreparable loss. Conscientious in his every duty, he was respected and belived by every officer and member of the regiment.

The Second Battalion, consisting of Companies A, D, E, I, and K, in command of Major Bartlett, is detailed as escort, and will assemble at the armory in full dress uniform on Wednesday, July 24, at 2:15 o'clock P. M.

The field, staff, and non-commissioned staff and First Battalion will assemble at the armory, in full dress, with side arms, at the same hour.

Major Hart joined the Twenty-second Regiment as a private in Company K, Dec. 19, 1879, was promoted corporal April 20, 1881, Second Lieutenant, Seventy-first Regiment, Jan. 27, 1882, and resigned June 10, 1882. On July 24 of the latter year, he again entered the Twenty-second Regiment as a private in Company K. He was promoted First Lieutenant Nov. 15, 1882; Captain March 28, 1884, and Major May 15, 1893. He was employed with Theo. Myers & Co., brokers, of Broad Street, and leaves a wife and child.

ASBURY PARK AND OCEAN GROVE

Religious Meetings Held in Both Places Yesterday.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 22.—The Interdenominational Bible Conference resumed its sesions to-day, when addresses were made by Prof. Ernest F. Stroeter of New-York, Dr. L. W. Munhall of Philadelphia, Dr. Julius E. Grammer, Dr. William J. Erdman, the Rev. William W. Clark, and the were "Prophecy," the "Epistle to the were "Propehsy," the "Epistle to the Romans," and the "First Epistle to the Thessalonians."

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 22.—The American Sabbath Union met here to-day in conjunction with the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance. Mrs. J. H. Knowles of Newark, Vice President of the latter society, spoke at the morning session concerning the work being accomplished by the society in preserving the sanctity of the Sabbath. The Rev. T. Fernley of Philadelphia delivered an address at the afternoon session, and this evening the Rev. J. H. Knowles, Dr. Fernley, Judge D. N. Ashland, Dr. W. C. Sleet, and F. C. Inglehart addressed a large audience.

Capt. O'Brien Visits Wall Street.

Capt. Stephen O'Brien, in charge of the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters, visited the branch bureau at the Stock Exchange yesterday. The men were called before him and admonished not to relax their vigilance if they wished to avoid being put back on patrol. Sergeant Mulry was put in charge of the branch. Capt. O'Brien assured members of the Exchange that they might expect as good service there as

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

MATTERS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY AUCTIONEERS.

Good Results at the Sale of Arverne Lots—Long List of Offerings Set Down for To-day.

The results of the sales of lots at Arverne, held on Saturday last by Messrs. Smyth & Ryan, were highly satisfactory. In all, fifty-nine villa lots and eight water lots were sold for a total of $44,140, and the average price obtained was $100 per lot more than at the sale of similar lots last year. The lots varied in size, some being 25 and others 20 feet front by from 75 to 100 feet deep. M. J. Mulqueen bought, at $1,840, four lots at the southwest corner of Straiton Avenue and the Boulevard. George Storm bought, at $6,650, three lots and a cottage on the west side of Straiton Avenue, 272.9 feet south of the Boulevard; J. Lewkowitz bought, at $4,840, six lots on the west side of Straiton Avenue, and Edward Fridenberg, M. D., bought, at $3,750, five lots adjoining. Five lots opposite went to Walter A. Schiffer, at $3,525, and six adjoining to Jacob Worth, at $4,245. Five lots on the west side of Storm Avenue were sold to Walter A. Schiffer, at $3,625, and three adjoining to R. W. Aubé & Son, at $1,980. Leopold Stern bought fifteen lots on the east side of Storm Avenue, three at $1,875, six at $3,660, and six at $4,050. Watkins Brothers bought three on the same avenue at $1,380, and A. Michaux obtained four on the Boulevard, beginning at the southeast corner of Storm Avenue, at $1,840. Otto E. Dryfoos obtained six of the water lots at $720, and W. R. Rhinehart and H. Oppenheimer each one, at $100.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $1,835, to the plaintiff, Marla W. Dittmar, the lots, 75 by 125 by 75 by 124.9, on the south side of Lasher Street, 100 feet west of Ellwood Avenue, King's Bridge Heights.

The sales at auction to take place at 111 Broadway to-day are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sales, three actions, Louis R. Hasbrouck, referee, 252, 252, and 254 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, beginning 450.11 feet west of Second Avenue, each 25.6 by 100.8½, three five-story brick tenements. Due on judgments on each, $3,050.

By Smyth & Ryan, auction sale, 140 West Thirty-second Street, south side, 415 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 98.9 by 100.8 by 20 by 48.11 4-5, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., referee, 1,064 and 1,066 Madison Avenue, west side, 62.2 feet north of Eighth Street, 40 by 70, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $32,840.

By J. Montgomery Strong, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, Hoffman Avenue, northwest side south half of Lot 169, on Findlay's Fordham map, 25 by 100. Due on judgment, $2,080.

By James Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, Philip L. Wilson, referee, 120 West Fiftieth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, three-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $20,120.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 57 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 437 feet west of Central Park West, 18 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment $24,150.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, John H. Judge, referee, ten parcels, as follows: 155 West Thirty-first Street, north side, 145.3 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 66, four-story brick tenement; also, 109 West Thirty-second Street, north side, 100 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 17.8 by 71 by 18.4 by 75.6, three-story brownstone dwelling; also, 113 West Thirty-second Street, north side, 134 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 16 by 63 by 10.5 by 66.10, three-story brick dwelling; also, 144 West Thirty-second Street, south side, 455 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 49.1 by 24 by 49.3-5, four-story brick dwelling; also, 177 to 183 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, beginning 168.6 feet west of Third Avenue, the first two 19 by 100.11 each, the next 19 by 100.11 by irregular, and the last 19 by 95 by irregular, four four-story brick dwellings; also, three lots on the west side of Fifth Street, 100 feet north of Lamarline Avenue, Flushing; also, four lots on the west side of East Avenue, Melville, Suffolk County.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Southern Boulevard, east side, 25 feet south of Freeman Street, front; by Dr. E. L. Ernhart of 1,217 Tillman Street; two-story wood dwelling; cost, 5,000.

Same location and owner, rear, two-story frame stable; cost, $1,000.

Lafontaine Avenue, south side, 325 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street; by Fred V. Burkhardt of 510 East Eleventh Street, two-story wood dwelling; cost, $3,000.

Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-first Street, northeast corner; by J. F. Leroy, Superintendent New-York Infant Asylum; one-story brick engineers' room; cost, $250.

Twenty-second Street, north side, 75 feet east of Eleventh Avenue; A. W. Budlong estate, 32 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; one-story wood storage shed; cost, $50.

Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, northwest corner, by Bernheimer & Schmid; alterations to three-story brick storage building; cost, $18,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Messrs. C. N. Woody & Co. have exchanged for John F. Ryan the three-story and basement fancy stone dwelling, 370 McDonough Street, 19.6 by 100, at $13,000, with W. N. Ellis, for the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 177 Quincy Street, 15 by 100, at $8,000.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Broadway, southeast corner Van Voorhis Street, two three-story brick stores and dwellings, 25 by 70 each; $16,000, total; Henry Roth, owner.

Liberty Street, east side, 135 feet north of Tillary Street, five-story brick store, 25.6x90; $13,000; A. S. Robbins, owner.

Arlington Place, northeast corner Macon Street, three-story and basement brick dwelling; $6,000; Mrs. E. H. Davis, owner.

Third Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of Seventy-third Street, three-story frame store and flat, four families, 23 by 53; $4,500; William Larmmel, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, July 22.

5TH ST, s s, 305 ft e of Avenue D, 50x216, (Westchester County) Sarah H. Wilkinson to William W. Farber..... $40

SAME PROPERTY; Emma H. Martin to William W. Farber..... 40

MORRIS AV, s e corner, Lot 116, being Lot 117, map of 211 lots, part of Downing estate, 24th Ward; Thomas Williams and wife to Mary E. Doxey..... 700

2D AV, n w s, 85.9 ft n e of 1st St, 16.8xIr 75x30.9x70, Lena K. Buellesbach to Augusta Taylor..... 1

12TH ST, n s, 90.10 ft e of Broadway, 35x28.7x27.8x18.3, (61 East 12th St;) Richard H. Clarke to Josef Steiner..... 40,000

LIVINGTON ST, 144; Henry M. Greenberg to Toby Greenberg..... 300

20TH AND 30TH STS, centre line, 306.8 ft w of 7th Av, 46.10x58.2x14.9x49.5x32.1 x8.6, Interior lot; Alanson Cary and others, trustees &c., to Francis A. Curry..... 500

8STH ST, n s, 281 ft w of Central Park West, 19x100.8; Elizabeth W. Aldrich to Fannie M. Crowley..... 100

75TH ST, s s, 37 ft e of Riverside Drive, 21x80; Frances T. Lord to Lewis H. Spence..... 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, at intersection of centre line between 74th and 75th Sts, 22.2x101.5; same to George C. McKesson..... 1

143D ST, s s, 487.6 ft e of Willis Av, 12.6 x100; 7th East 143d St; Margaret Miles and husband to John J. Godwin..... 3,800

96TH ST, s s, 208.6 ft e of 3d Av, 225x100.8; Edward H. Pirsson to Sarah J. Pirsson, confirmation deed..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; James R. Turnbull and Henry E. Coe, executors, &c., of Charles A. Coe, to Edward H. Pirsson.. 42,500

27TH ST, 218 to 222 East; George Grau to Minnie Grau..... 1

PROSPECT PL, n w corner Main St, 140x110x40x49x100x61; Harry V. Morgan, referee, to Francis Vall..... 4,950

LOTS 62, 63, 70, 71, 84, 85, 92, 93, 106, 107, and 116, map of Arden property, 24th Ward; Lily L. Shirmer to Annie M. Costello..... 12,500

124TH ST, 227 East; William Allan to Thearon B. Dean..... 1

3D ST, n s, 138.4 ft e of 4th Av, 33.4x 100, Westchester; The New-York and Wakefield Co-operative Building and Loan Association to Joseph Y. Roberts. 3,500

53D ST, s s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5, ½ part; William Murray and wife to Herman R. Becannon..... 1

118TH ST, 304 West; Joseph Dalker and wife to Joseph Dalker and wife, joint tenants..... 1

5TH ST, s s, 305 ft e of Avenue D, 50x216, Westchester; Eliza Urban and others to William W. Farber..... 220

69TH ST, s s, 241.8 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x77.4; Charles P. Williams to Frances E. Williams..... 10,000

54TH ST, s s, 340 ft w of 5th Av, 45x100.5; Elliot Sandford, referee, to Alexander Walker..... 95,000

60TH ST, s s, 340 ft w of 2d Av, 19.2x100.5; Flora Myerson to Henriette Myerson..... 16,500

79TH ST, 330 East; Pincus Lowenfeld and wife to Helene Galewski..... 16,500

124TH ST, 227 East; the Harrisonville Co-operative Building Association to William Allan..... 15,500

114TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.10; Morris Rosenblum and wife to Israel Frankel..... 950

MADISON AV, n e corner of 124th St, 44x85; Robert C. Watson and others, executors, &c., of William Watson, to Jacob Schoolhouse..... 50,000

142TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Philip Lerian and wife to Katharine Engelhardt..... 20,000

5TH AV, e s, 50 ft s of 132d St, 24.11x99; Julius Lipman and wife and Johanna Hirschberg to Isidore Blank..... 1

128TH ST, n s, 347.6 ft w of 5th Av, 12.6x99.11; Thomas Brown and wife to William M. Dean..... ex. prop. and 1

116TH ST, n s, 320 ft w of 5th Av, 150x100.11x25x100.11, to 117th St, x75; Bernhard J. Ludwig and wife to Samuel Warren..... 50,000

131ST AV, 2,304; Margaret A. McCaffrey to John Dannecker..... 1

1ST AV, 2,466; William S. Anderson and wife to William L. Dowling and wife... 1

185TH ST, n s, 159.11 ft w of 11th Av, 19.10x94.10; John G. R. Lilliendahl and wife to John H. Schnepel..... 8,500

159TH ST, n e s, 172 ft n w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Charles D. Ogden to James W. Ogden..... Omitted

BROOK AV, e s, 40.10 ft n of 146th St, 50x100; Frank G. Swartwout and wife to Katharine P. Kitchen..... 2

SEDGWICK AV, e s, 455.4 ft n of Hemwick property, Lot 10 and part of No. 7, map of K. B. Daly, 23d Ward; George A. Reeber and others to John J. Reeber..... 1

JACOB ST, s s, Lots 360 and 361, map of property of S. Chamberlen, at Fordham, and other properties; E. Osborne Smith to Adalyn M. Smith..... 8,000

HULL AV, e s, 125 ft s of Scott Av, 25x100; Amanda Duane and wife to Elizabeth A. Hamill..... 1,000

PROSPECT AV, e s, 25 ft n of Leggett Av, 80x100; Charles D. Ogden to James W. Ogden..... Omitted

PEARL ST, 277 and 255; the Edison electric Illuminating Company of New-York to Acosta Nichols..... 52,500

SAME PROPERTY; Acosta Nichols to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Levine.. 1

JAMES ST, 6; Francis Whaites and wife to Denis Shea and another..... 7,000

BROADWAY, 373; David H. McAlpin and wife to Valentine H. Wilsey..... 1

FIRST BROADWAY, 91; Marks Levy to Pauline Levy..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BALDWIN, Virginia W., to Eda Daly; 229 and 231 West 38th St, 2 11-12 years.... $3,200

BROKAW, Isaac V., and William V. and Brokaw Brothers; 36 4th Av and 64 Lafayette Place, 12 1-3 years..... 5,373

MILLIGAN, Andrew, to Robert E. Kaempf; store and dwelling, 82 3d Av, 4 years..... 1,500

WILDEY, Charles F., to E. Louis Hyman; front part store floor of 351 Broadway, 2 7-12 years..... 3,600

Recorded Mortgages.

ARNOLD, George T., to Charles H. Arnold; s s of 147th St, 276 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, demand..... $5,000

BROWN, Thomas, to William M. Dean; w s of Sedgwick Av, Lot 3, map of William Giles estate, 3 years..... 2,000

CARRINGTON, Augustus B., to Ella B. Morrill; w s of West End Av, 23 ft s of 89th St, note..... 200

BOWDEN, Wilbur F., and wife to Mary S. Todd, Lot 255, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years..... 3,000

BLANK, Isidore, to Julius Lipman and another; e s of 5th Av, 50 ft s of 132d St, 3 years..... 2,500

COSTELLO, Thomas, and wife to executors of Marcus A. Marks; n s of 74th St, 531 West, 3 years..... 4,000

DAIKER, Joseph, and wife to Thompson Dodge; 204 West 135th St, 10 years.... 20,000

DEAN, Theron B., to the Harrisonville Co-operative Building Association; n s of 124th St, 287 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years.... 2,000

DEVLIN, William J., to William J. Dunlap; n s of 135th St, 146 ft w of 5th Av, (three mortgages,) 3 years..... 40,500

SAME to William J. Hoppin and another, trustees for Catharine H. Hunt; n s of 135th St, 189 ft w of 5th Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 27,000

DUNN, Michael, and wife to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; s w corner of Hoffman Av and 181st St, 1 year..... 2,500

FORBES, William, to James Forbes; 3 to 9 West 89th St, demand..... 1,617

SAME to William H. McWhorter; n s of 89th St, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 1,523

FISCHER, Sebastian, to Harriet H. Smith; s s of 149th St, 100 ft w of Courtandt Av, 3 years..... 3,500

SAME to Adelaide S. Howell; s s of 149th St, 100 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years.. 3,500

HUBER, Minnie and George H., to Harriet H. Bischoff; n s of 107th St, 81 ft w of Park Av, 5 years..... 8,000

HAMILL, Elizabeth A., to James Duane; s s of Hull Av, 125 ft s of Scott Av, 3 years..... 400

JOHNSON, August F., to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; w s of Fox St, 60.1 ft n of Bronx River, 3 year, (two mortgages).... 5,300

SAME to John Reinschmidt; same property, 1 year..... 375

KISSAM, Adrian, and wife to J. Blackburn Miller; 411 West 18th St, 3 years.. 1,000

KEESE, Amos M., to Frazier M. Tolbeer; s s of Downing St, 182 ft w of Bedford St, 1 year..... 3,500

KNECHT, Louisa, to Ida A. Currier; n e s of Stanton St, 28.1 ft s of Christie St, 2 years..... 1,000

KENNY, Katharine E., to Mary A. Davis; n s of 129th St, 208.4 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 4,000

KITCHEN, Katharine, to Enoch C. Bell; s s of Brook Av, 49.10 ft n of 146th St, 4 months and demand, (two mortgages).. 21,000

LUTTGEN, Walter, and wife to New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; n s of 75th St, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, and adjoining property, 4 years, (four mortgages)..... 100,000

LE GENDRE, William C., to Robert L. Harrison and another; s s of 29th St, 250 ft e of 11th Av..... 1,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Levine to Frederick J. Middlebrook; 255 and 257 Pearl St, 1 year, (three mortgages)..... 45,000

MORRISON, John, and wife to Yonkers Building and Loan Association; parts of Lots 27 and 28, map of Joseph Rosenthal's villa sites at Riverdale, installments..... 1,000

McKESSON, George C., to Frances T. Lord; e s of Riverside Drive, at centre line of 174th and 175th Sts, 1 year..... 16,000

OTTMAN, Louis, and wife to New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; s s of 86th St, 85 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years..... 30,000

OBERLE, Louis, to Manhattan Savings Institute; w s of Hudson St, 150 ft n of Morris St, 1 year..... 2,500

STEINER, Josef, to Richard H. Clarke; 61 East 12th St, 5 months..... 10,000

SPENCE, Lewis H., to Frances T. Lord; s s of 75th St, 37 ft e of Riverside Drive, 1 year..... 13,500

SCHOOLHOUSE, Jacob, and wife, to the German Savings Bank of New-York; n e corner of Madison Av and 124th St, 1 year..... 50,000

TUOMEY, Thomas J., and wife to Abraham L. Bookman; s s of 120th St, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 8,000

WIENER, Adam, and wife to Louis Heldenheimer; n w corner of 74th St and Lexington Av, 6 months..... 6,000

WALKER, Alexander, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 12 and 14 West 54th St, 2 years..... 65,000

WILSEY, William H., to David H. McAlpin; 373 Broadway, 1 year..... 125,000

WALKER, Samuel, and wife to the executors, &c., of William Watson; n s of 116th St, 329 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years... 80,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BLANK, Isidore, to Julius Lipman..... $5,000

CHURCH, James A., and E. Dwight, to Susan E. Blodgett..... 15,000

CURTIS, Benjamin F., and another, executors of Laura Curtis, to Anne A. Curtis..... 1

FLEITMANN, Hermann, trustee, to Ewald Fleitmann, trustee..... 1

THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS to Elizabeth Ditchett..... 435

WOOD, Alice, to George M. Smith..... 1

Lis Pendens.

41ST ST, 57 East; Clarence S. Wadsworth against George Crawford and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

84TH ST, n s, 70 ft w of Madison Av, 75 ft front; Seth M. Milliken, guardian, against Robert B. Lynch and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

PARK ST, 105; Maurice Levy against Daniel Valentine and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

94TH ST, s s, 615 ft w of Columbus Av, 17 ft front; 94th St, s s, 134 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17 ft front; David B. Sickels, receiver, against Donald McLean and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

CLINTON AV, e s, 100 ft n of Lebanon St, 50 ft front; Thomas Johnston against Katherine Hoop, owner; Charles W. Johnston, contractor..... $1,025

136TH ST, n s, 500 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100; Abraham Solomon against John M. Linck, owner; William Eckert, contractor; Peter Kohn, subcontractor..... 213

124TH ST, 210 and 212 East; George Mackenzie against Hannah S. Cole, owner; Frederick B. Cole, contractor..... 47

48TH ST, 440 West; George Ruffle against J. Eggert, owner; Frederick Bertsch, contractor..... 50

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Moderately Active Speculation, with Prices Firmer.

HIGHER CABLES AND BETTER WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Quiet—Provisions Firmer—Cotton Higher—Coffee Quiet.

The wheat trading was only moderate, but prices showed a higher range, as influenced by better cables, firmer Western markets, and reported crop damage in Dakota. Provisions were firmer, through covering by shorts. Cotton was quiet, but gained a few points. Coffee followed Europe and closed higher.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator....	72⅛@	Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator....	28¾@
Oats, No. 2 mixed.....	29¼@	Corn, No. 2 mixed.....	49⅝@
Flour, straights, Spring.....	$3.50	@$3.80	
Flour, straights, Winter.....	3.05	@ 3.85	
Cotton, middling.....	7	@	
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X...	17	@ 20	
Pork, mess.....	12.25	@12.75	
Lard, Western steam.....	6.70	@	
Beef, family.....	11.00	@13.00	
Butter, creamery, fancy.....	17	@ 17½	
Sugar, granulated.....	4 15-16@	4¾	
Cheese, State, full cream, new....	7½@	8¾	
Coffee, No. 7.....	16.60	@	
Iron, No. 1 foundry.....	12.00	@12.75	
Iron, Scotch, Coltness.....	20.00	@	
Copper, lake.....	11.25	@11.35	
Lead.....	3.37½	@ 3.40	

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active and irregular, but closed firm at 1⅞@1⅝c advance, on firmer cables, fair foreign buying, reports of crop damage in Dakota, better Western markets, decreased visible supply, and a decrease of 2,080,000 bushels in the amount on passage, with local shorts covering. Spot was dull but firm at 1½c advance. Sales, 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, for export, at 4c over September, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, afloat, 74c; September, 72⅝c; October, 72¾c; No. 1 Northern, 3½c over September, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, afloat, 74c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 76¾c; No. 1 Manitoba, 70½c....Clearances hence, 78,912 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 80,912 bushels; receipts, 64,550 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 149,502 bushels; in the interior, 352,518 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouse decreased for the week 89,230 bushels, or to 3,883,917 bushels, (1,122,884 bushels contract red and 24,870 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 28,100 bushels afloat....The visible supply shows a decrease of 775,000 bushels, or to 40,483,000 bushels, against 53,772,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active and firm at ⅝@⅝c advance, based on firmer cables, better Western markets, and local covering.... Spot was ⅜c higher, with the options, and fairly active on export account. 221,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 192,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 1⅜c over September, free on board, afloat, and 8,000 bushels do on private terms; the trade bought 3,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 49¼c, elevator; 6,000 bushels do at 49¼c, delivered, and 5,000 bushels yellow at 50½c, in store.... Receipts, 71,925 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 219,317 bushels; in the interior, 119,142 bushels.... Clearances heinz, 49,181 bushels; to Atlantic ports, 70,617 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouse increased for the week 129,239 bushels, or to 796,749 bushels, 483,274 bushels No. 2 corn and no steamer mixed.) The visible supply shows a decrease of 941,000 bushels, or to 5,941,000 bushels, against 3,649,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were very dull and without special influence, with prices ⅛c higher and a firm close, following the West. Spot were moderately active and generally firm....Sales, 92,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 31¾@31⅝c for 15,000 bushels; do, clipped, 33c; No. 3, 32c; No. 2 mixed, 29⅝c for 7,000 bushels; No. 3, 28c; rejected white, 29½c; No. 2 mixed, 29¾c for 10,000 bushels; track mixed, 29@30c; track white, 32@39c for 60,000 bushels....Receipts, 110,300 bushels; exports, 30,280 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouse decreased 284,894 bushels, or to 1,076,890 bushels, (54,780 bushels No. 2 white and 530,711 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 422,000 bushels, or to 5,210,000 bushels, against 1,372,000 bushels same day last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July.....	....	@....	72⅜
August.....	80,000	71¾@72⅝	72⅜
September.....	2,670,000	71½@72 5-16	72⅛
October.....	....	@....	....
December.....	1,025,000	75⅜@74¾	74¾
May.....	105,000	76⅝@77⅜	77⅜
Total.....	3,880,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July.....	....	@....	41½
September.....	300,000	49 @49⅞	49⅜
October.....	25,000	48½@48¾	48⅝
May.....	10,000	41½@42	41½
Total.....	335,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July.....	....	@....	28¾
August.....	....	@....	27¾
September.....	30,000	26⅝@26¾	26¾
Total.....	30,000		

FLOUR—There was an effort on the part of sellers to put a little more regularity to the situation as to prices, and by reason of the firmer wheat position, but buyers did not respond and tried to get the light assortments they wanted at the bidding basis at the close of last week. There were full assortments of most grades, or only here and there limited supplies, while the jobbers seemed to be carrying stocks sufficient for needs. Sales, 6,300 bbls, in car lots....Arrivals, 15,629 bbls and 10,707 sacks; exports, 5,594 bbls and 10,453 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 33,272 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

Fine.....	Barrels. Nominal.
Supers.....	Nominal.
No. 2.....	$3.15@$3.20
No. 1.....	3.30@ 3.40
Clears.....	3.50@ 3.65
Straights.....	3.65@ 3.85
White wheat, straights.....	@ 3.90
Patents.....	3.70@ 3.90
Special brands.....	4.05@ 4.15
City patents.....	@ 4.60
City clears.....	@ 4.40
City extras.....	@ 3.65
City supers.....	@ 3.40
City fine.....	@ 3.25

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine.....	$2.05@	@
Supers.....	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2.....	Nominal.	$3.00@
No. 1.....	2.80@3.00	3.10@3.20
Clears.....	3.00@ 3.10	3.15@ 3.40
Straights.....	3.40@ 3.65	3.60@ 3.80
Patents.....	3.65@ 3.80	3.80@ 4.00
Special brands.....	3.80@ 3.90	4.05@ 4.35

RYE FLOUR—Dull and weak; sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $3.30@$3.60; fancy, $3.90.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and easy. We quote: Brandywine, $2.80; Sagamore, $2.50; Esmeralda, $2.75; granulated yellow meal, $2.80@$3; white, do, $3.10@$3.30; brewers' meal, $1.35; grits, $1.35; chops, 80c; coarse meal, 95c; fine, do, $1.10@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Quiet and easy. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.55@$3.90; cut, $3.05@$4.30; ground, $3.50@$3.65, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.55.

RYE—Quiet; State quoted at 70c.

BARLEY—Nominal at 65@70c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed at 75@80c.

FEED—Demand moderate and prices steadier Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb; 77½@85c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, 95@$1.02½; rye feed, 80c; oilmeal, $22.50@23 per ton, ff, spot, or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot, or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screening, 50@60c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—In grass there was no market for full lots, while the jobbing business was of a restricted character. Any quoted prices must be regarded as somewhat nominal, and for small lots; clover at from $9 to $9.50, and high grades at $9.75@$10.25 per 100 lb; timothy at from $6 to $6.70 per 100 lb.

OILS.

COTTONSEED.—Naturally, under the feeling that, with the leading company a ready buyer, there is likely to be an even stronger market, those parties here outside holding oil are unwilling to sell, although finding a few bids at the advance quoted at the close of last week. Throughout the South, also, the news has spread of the new factor for strength, and advanced bids hence have been rejected. Thus, 18½c was bid for crude in bulk, not strictly prime, to the Mississippi Valley, while a much higher price was asked. The holdings in Texas are now quite moderate, as, aside from some takings for control, that State had a full outlet for its recent large holdings, and has placed to Mexico alone within the last six weeks fully 20,000 bbls crude. Bids are being made steadily for supplies at the South for further concentration, but the mills feel better able to protect their holdings since their accumulations have been drawn upon freely latterly. The English market by cable was firmer by 6d, as in sympathy with the improved feeling here. There was some short interest on export account, not very material, reaching, it was said, about 2,000 bbls, which could be protected by late future deliveries, and was not an especial factor for spot oil. For prime yellow here 27c was bid, and 27½c was asked, and for good off-grade yellow, 26½c bid and 27c asked. MENHADEN was quiet; nominal prices were 22@23c. COCOANUT OIL was slow; Ceylon quoted at 5¼c, and Cochin at 5⅝@5¼c. LINSEED OIL had a fair inquiry, with city quoted at 59c. NEATSFOOT OIL had a moderate demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow, up to water white, at 57@ 60c; No. 1 at 52c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in fair demand, with 50@ 51c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 22.—Oil closed at 1.53, the only quotation here and at Oil City.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Receipts of hogs were much larger than counted upon, and at the opening prices of hog products were generally easier; they soon recovered, led by pork; thus the early sales were 10 points down on pork and 5 points on lard and bacon; the recent bear operator on pork was quiet, and the other leading operators with outside sentiment were disposed to take it up for an advance, on account of its remarkably low price compared with the cost of hogs. This movement to buy, which developed in rather a strong way toward the close, brought the prices of pork up fully 37½c per bbl, while the latest market was 23c above Saturday. Lard and ribs felt the upward course of pork moderately, closing at about 3 points rise. The export demands both here and at the West were slack. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week were 2,830 bbls pork, 8,815,997 lb lard, and 14,314,255 lb bacon; same time last year, 3,691 bbls pork, 6,551,580 lb lard, and 12,082,150 lb bacon. Shipments from Chicago last week: 2,186 bbls pork, 4,627,935 lb lard, and 13,667,499 lb meats; same time last year, 3,004 bbls pork, 6,579,121 lb lard, and 17,101,820 lb meats.

LARD—Too many hogs brought about a weak opening at the West, and a partial decline of 2½ to 5 points, but the taking up of pork for rather a sharp advance, and higher grain, brought about a reaction of 7½ points, and the close was firm at 3 points gain for the day, with July ranging from 6.32c bid to 6.37c asked, closing at 6.35c; September at from 6.45@6.50c, closing at 6.45c; October at 6.47½@6.50c, closing at these figures; January at 6.35@6.40c, closing at 6.40c. Here there was nothing done in cash, which closed at 6.70c, nominal; city steam was offered sparingly, and ruled firm at 6.25c, at which 500 tcs sales of 1 to 3 lbs were made; no sales; September closed at 6.77c nominal. Refined was slow, with 250 tcs taken for the Continent; quoted at 7.10c for Continent and 7.40c for South American. Compound lard was dull at 4¾@5¼c, as to quality.

PORK—Led the list in speculation at the West, although at the opening ruling quiet, by reason of the large supplies of hogs, favorable cables and absence of an element that had been working to the bear side, some of the packers managed subsequently to work prices up fully 25c. The close showed a reaction from the best figures of 15c on September; July closed at $11.10; September was at $10.87½@$11.35, closing at $11.20; January at $10.72½@$11, closing at $11. There the market was firm, with a better demand. Sales of 300 bbls mess. Prices here were: For mess, $12.25@$13; family mess, $12.50@$12.75; short clear, in lots, $12.50@$14.50.

CUTMEATS—There was firm holding to 8c for 10 and 12 lb average pickled bellies; buyers were not willing to pay that price, and trading was quiet. The prices of hogs kept to a high range, which tended to the reserved offerings of cutters. Only pickled shoulders at 6c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 8 1-16 bid and 8c asked; 10-lb bellies, 7⅞@8c; clear bellies, boxed, 8c; pickled hams at 9¼@10c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8⅝@8¾c for 12-lb, and 8⅝@8¾c for 14 and 16 lb, pickled hams at 8¾c for 16-lb; pickled shoulders, boxed, 5½c.

BACON—The temper was stronger, with rather freer speculation, but not much done for export. At the West July closed at $6.27, nominal; September was from $6.30@$6.40, closing at $6.35@ $6.37; October at $6.32½@6.35, closing at $6.35; January at $5.62½@$5.72½, closing at $5.72½.

BEEF—Trading was without much life, but desirable export grades were firm in price. Quotations: Packet, $8@$11; family, $11@13; extra mess, in barrels, 8⅜; plate, $8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16.50@$17 for best grades and $14 for good second grade.

BEEF HAMS—There was a firm market, with moderate demands. Quoted here at $18, and $17 at the West.

DRESSED HOGS—Were firmer in price on fair demands. Receipts at the West, 43,911 head; same time last year, 55,179 head. Chicago—Receipts, 31,000 head; market 10@15c lower; $4.75@$5.55; left over, 2,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,737 head; fairly active; closed easier; $4.60@$5.35. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,413 head; lower; $4.90@$5.20. Omaha—Receipts, 500 head; market 5@10c lower; $4.70@$5.05. Pittsburg—Dull; $5.40@$5.75. Milwaukee—Receipts, 261 head; $4.60@$5.25. Kansas City—Receipts, 4,000 head; weak; 5c lower; $4.85@$5.20. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $5.45@$5.60. Indianapolis—Receipts, 1,000 head; slow; $5.20@$5.50. Quotations here are 6¾c for heavy, 7c for 180 lb, 7¼c for 160 lb, 7½c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 7¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—It was clear yesterday that the melters were tired of the steady bearing down on the part of the principal consumers here of the price of tallow, and that they were seeking new outlets for their supplies. Therefore they were looking to the West to help them out, where the market was relatively firmer. There was every prospect that the accumulations here would be fully marketed, either to the West or to home trade sources, apart from the leading buyer here, at a firmer rate. In fact, 100 hhds city have been placed at 4¼c, with the probabilities of larger lots finding a market at that price, while for a special brand of city 4⅛c was bid. Of country, sales of 40,000 lb, in lots, at 4⅛@4½c, as to quality.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market here came down yesterday to 7¼c, at which price there was considerable business on home wants, with 275,000 lb taken up at 6½c. The West made sales of car lots at 7c, and was holding that price for larger lots, for which there was no bidding. For lard stearine the market remained slack. Western offered, to arrive, at 8.30c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet and closed firm at 10@15 points advance, following the better cables. Havre was steady at ⅛f advance, and Hamburg quiet at ⅛ pfennig decline to ¼ pfennig advance. Spot Rio was firmer, but quiet. Sales, 1,000 bags, about No. 10, at 13¼@13⅝c; 1,000 bags No. 8, to arrive, at 14½c, and 700 bags low-grade Santos at 13⅜c....Option Sales—Opening: Call, 10 M. September, 250 bags at 14.80c; March, 500 bags at 14.70c; total, 750 bags. Between Call and Close—September, 500 bags at 14.90c; October, 750 bags at 14.95c and 2,000 bags at 15c; December, 250 bags at 14.90c; March, 1,000 bags at 14.70c; total, 4,500 bags; total for day, 5,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January.....	14.70@14.80	12.80@12.70
February.....	14.70@14.80	12.50@12.60
March.....	14.70@14.75	12.40@12.55
April.....	@....	12.40@12.50
May.....	@....	12.45@12.50
July.....	14.75@	14.05@15.00
August.....	14.85@14.95	14.35@14.45
September.....	14.90@15.00	13.70@13.75
October.....	15.00@15.10

London—Pacific coast steady at £1 15s@£2 5s. Receipts of wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports, 16,400 quarters; from Pacific ports, none; from other sources, 89,000 quarters. Receipts of American corn for the past week, 16,700 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed steady: American middling, low middling clause, July delivery, 3 42-64d@3 43-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 3 42-64d@3 43-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 3 43-64d@3 44-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 3 45-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 3 46-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 3 47-64d@3 48-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 3 48-64d@3 49-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 3 49-64d@3 50-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 3 51-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 3 52-64d@3 53-64d, buyers; April and May delivery, 3 54-64d, sellers.

LONDON, July 22—At to-day's wool sales 16,713 bales were offered; there was a good attendance, and the bidding was spirited throughout; Russian and German bidders bought freely of crossbreds, which sold well, especially Yorkshire; they were also liberal purchasers of good merinos at full rates; Falklands sold readily, on a par with previous offerings. Following are the sales in detail: New South Wales, 2,600 bales; scoured, 8d@1s 3d; do, locks and pieces, 5½@10d; greasy, 3⅜@9½d; do, locks and pieces, 4½@9¾d. Queensland, 900 bales; scoured, 9d@1s 3d; do, locks and pieces, 11d; greasy, 6½@7¾d; do, locks and pieces, 5½@8d. Victoria, 2,300 bales; scoured, 6½d@1s 6d; do, locks and pieces, 5¾@11d; greasy, 5½@11d; do, locks and pieces, 5d@8½d. South Australia, 1,400 bales; scoured, 4½@1s 1d; do, locks and pieces, 4½@10d; greasy, 4@7d. Tasmania, 1,600 bales; greasy, 4¾@10d; do, locks and pieces, 8d@9d. New Zealand, 3,200 bales; scoured, 8½@1s 3d; do, locks and pieces, 6d@1s 1½d; greasy, 3⅜@10½d; do, locks and pieces, 3⅜@8½d. Cape of Good Hope, 700 bales; scoured, 5½@8½d; greasy, 5½@6¼d. Falklands, 1,900 bales; greasy, 8d@9½d; do, locks and pieces, 3d@5½d.

LONDON, July 22.—5 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 11s 3d@11s 6d per cwt. for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 8s 3d@10s for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet sugar—July and July@October-December, 10s 6½d. Manilla hemp—Good, 21l 5s 6d, cost, insurance, and freight.

HAVANA, July 22.—Sugar quiet, but firm. Exchange—On the United States, short sight, gold, 9@10 premium; on London, 20⅛@21¼ premium.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, July 22.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City... Ave	2,688	...	1,748	40,041	8,233
Sixtieth Street..	4,191	137	6,745	6,175	13,702
Fortieth Street..					
Hoboken	2,611	48	193	4,573	
Erie R.R.	1,125	...	...	...	2,016
Scattering	1,053	...	141	541	
Total.....	12,269	185	8,827	51,330	24,208
Total for last week	11,371	128	10,063	45,536	26,977

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Common	3.75@ 4.75
Good to prime steers	$5.20@$5.55
Medium to fair	4.80@ 5.15
Bulls and dry cows	1.60@ 3.50
Oxen and stags	3.00@ 4.70

Good to prime steers for one year ago at $4.00@$4.80.

WEEKLY SHIPMENTS.

Shipper.	Steamer.	Cattle. Qr's.	Beef.	Sheep. Live
Eastmans Co. St. Louis.....	...	...	1,840	...
Eastmans Co. Etruria	...	...	1,800	...
D. H. Sherman. Europe	100	...	...	...
D. H. Sherman st. Louis.....	...	500	...	...
M. Goldsmith. Taurie	300	...	...	766
M. Goldsmith. Europe	229	...	...	...
M. Goldsmith. Rialto	136	...	...	...
M. Goldsmith. Exeter City..	157	...	...	...
M. Goldsmith.. Mobile	100	...	...	...
J. Shamberg & Son ..... Taurie	299	...	541	
J. Shamberg & Son ..... Mobile	267	...	...	...
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Mobile	283	1,680	...	
N. Morris ..... Taurie	...	2,140	...	
D. G. Culver... Antilla	5	...	...	53
L. S. Dillenback Irawaddy	...	...	...	80
L. S. Dillenback Madiana	...	...	...	12
L. S. Dillenback Tegoma	...	...	...	15
Hume & Mullen Irrawaddy	...	...	...	80
Total shipments.....	1,876	3,960	1,467	
Total shipments last week.....	1,550	8,352	1,082	
Boston shipments this week..	4,108	6,885	1,456	
Montreal shipments this week.	4,478	...	6,949	
Baltimore shipments this week.	500	1,461	3,299	
Phila. shipments this week....	...	600	...	
To London.....	2,988	1,680	3,713	
To Liverpool.....	3,529	12,886	7,952	
To Southampton.....	...	2,340	...	
To Glasgow	651	...	185	
To Newcastle	332	...	478	
To Antwerp.....	...	...	701	
To St. Malo.....	300	...	...	
To Bristol.....	157	...	...	
To Bermuda and West Indies..	5	...	100	
Total to all ports.....	7,962	16,906	13,162	
Total to all ports last year..	7,138	15,164	7,709	

BEEVES—Receipts for two days, 145 cars, or 2,760 head—105 cars for exporters and city slaughterers, and 40 cars for the market; about 50 carcasses on hand at the yards, there were about 45 cars on sale. Steers open firm and 10c higher for medium to prime beeves; common grass do were steady, and rough stuff 10@20c lower. The general market closed weak, but everything was disposed of. Common to prime grass and corn-fed native steers sold at $4@$5.55 per 100 lb; 3 cars of medium distillery-fed do at $5; stags and oxen at $3.50@$4.70; bulls at $2@$2.90; cows at $1.60@$3, and by the head at $8.50@$11; fat heifers at $5.30. Only 1 car of cattle taken for export. City-dressed native sides slow at 6½@8½c per lb. Private cable advices received to-day quote refrigerator beef dull at 7⅝@8c per lb; American steers slow at 10½@11c, estimated dressed weight, sinking the offal; American sheep steady at 10@12c, dressed weight. Shipments to-day, none; to-morrow on the Nomadic, 325 cattle and 615 sheep for Smith & Gaddis and 630 sheep for J. Shamberg & Son, and 2,240 quarters of beef for N. Norris. SALES. SHERMAN & CULVER—20 Illinois steers, 1,204 lb average, at $5.45 per 100 lb; 18 do, 1,189 lb, at $5.35; 19 do, 1,291 lb, at $5.30; 18 do, 1,225 lb, at $5.25; 19 do, 1,197 lb, at $5.25; 19 do, 1,150 lb, at $5.10; 11 do, 1,155 lb, at $5.05; 3 do, 1,067 lb, at $4.75; 1 do, 1,410 lb, at $4@$4.25; 18 Kentucky do, 1,320 lb, at $5.25; 24 do, 1,150 lb, at $5.10; 1 do, 1,080 lb, at $4.70; 2 stags, 1,385 lb, at $3.75. J. SHAMBERG & SON—55 distillery-fed steers, 1,084, at $5. NEWTON & CO.—20 Lancaster County, meal-fed steers, 1,242 lb, at $5.55; 19 grass-fed Pennsylvania do, 1,222 lb, at $5.37½; 20 Virginia do, 1,222 lb, at $4.60; 1 stag, 1,330 lb, at $3.90; 1 bull, 1,730 lb, at $3; 2 do, 860 lb, at $2.35; 3 cows, 917 lb, at $2.85; 1 do, 900 lb, at $1.65; 8 do, 783 lb, at $1.58; 3 do, 1,000 lb, at $2.25; 1 bulls, 1,000 lb, at $2.35; 3 do, 837 lb, at $2.25; 1 do, 600 lb, at $2.——S. W. SHERMAN—18 Illinois steers, 1,227 lb, at $5.20; 18 do, 1,151 lb, at $5.05; 18 do, 1,168 lb, at $4.90. ——10 McPHERSON & CO.—10 Illinois steers, 1,370 lb, at $5.30; 15 do, 1,188 lb, at $4.80; 4 do, 1,172 lb, at $4.40; 6 Kentucky do, 1,278 lb, at $5.10; 17 do, 1,420 lb, at $4.90; 6 do, 1,201 lb, at $4.80; 6 do, 1,228 lb, at $4.60; 14 do, 1,152 lb, at $4.50; 10 do, 1,029 lb, at $4.15; 4 State do, 1,437 lb, at $5.30; 13 do, 1,038 lb, at $4.60; 2 heifers, 1,515 lb, at $5.30. S. SANDERS—18 Western steers, 1,045 lb, at $4.15; 5 Kentucky do, 1,168 lb, at $4.80; 2 oxen, 1,430 lb, at $4.60; 1 do, 1,940 lb, at $3; 2 cows, 1,155 lb, at $2.60; 1 do, 940 lb, at $2.37½; 1 cow, 840 lb, at $2.50; 4 do, 947 lb, at $2.17½; 1 do, 1,010 lb, at $2.17½; 10 do, 700 lb, at $2.10; 16 do, 748 lb, at $1.65. ——SCHLOSS—22 bulls, 770 lb, at $2.10; 22 cows, 863 lb, at $3; 17 do, 826 lb, at $2. HUME & MULLEN—5 heifers, 830 lb, at $2.50; 2 do, 380 lb, at $2.25; 30 bulls, 821 lb, at $2.05; 25 cows, 855 lb, at $2.40; 25 do, 871 lb, at $2.15; 10 do, 844 lb, at $2; 10 do, 1,120 lb, at $2.——HOLLIS—2 oxen, 1,420 lb, at $3.50; 18 bulls, 965 lb, at $2.30; 3 do, 940 lb, at $2.15; 61 do, 786 lb, at $2.10; 10 do, 751 lb, at $2. G. DILLENBACK—2 bulls, 775 lb, at $2.10; 11 do, 760 lb, at $2.05. ——ELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—11 heifers, 640 lb, at $2.75; 2 bulls, 1,270 lb, at $2.25; 10 do, 801 lb, at $2.05; 7 do, 792 lb, at $2; 3 cows, 940 lb, at $2.25; 6 do, at $9.50 each. S. JUDD & CO.—11 bulls, 886 lb, at $2.15.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 35 head. Trade limited, but feeling steady. Hume & Mullen sold 9 fresh cows, calves included at $25@$35 per head CALVES—Receipts, 2,994 head, all for the market, with the exception of 56 head. Trade slow and dragging, and closing lower for veals, while buttermilks and fed calves were 25c off from the start; about 50 head carried over; common to choice veals sold at $4.50@$6.50 per 100 lb; culls at $3.50@$4; fed calves at $3.25@$3.50, and buttermilks at $2.25@$3. Dressed calves dull at 7@10c for city-dressed veals, 6½@8c for country-dressed, 5@6c for little calves, and 4½@5½c for dressed buttermilks.—— SALES. J. P. NELSON—363 veals, 148 lb average, at $6.25 100 lb; 148 do, 150 lb, at $6; 30 do, 138 lb, at $5.62½; 14 do, 155 lb, at $5.50; 18 do, 156 lb, at $5; 2 do, 250 lb, at $4.50; 35 culls, 154 lb, at $3.50; 19 buttermilks, 191 lb, at $4; 20 do, 151 lb, at $2.87½; 43 do, 158 lb, at $2.75. EGE & OTIS—22 veals, 151 lb, at $6.50; 96 do, 153 lb, at $6.25; 7 do, 168 lb, at $4.50. HUME & MULLEN—6 veals, 153 lb, at $6.50; 18 do, 159 lb, at $6.40; 106 do, 152 lb, at $6.25; 45 do, 139 lb, at $6.12½; 4 do, 135 lb, at $6; 76 do, 134 lb, at $5.90; 4 do, 177 lb, at $5; 2 do, 133 lb, at $4.50; 7 fed calves, 206 lb, at $3.50; 30 do, 107 lb, at $3.25; 10 buttermilks, 170 lb, at $3; 10 do, 181 lb, at $2.87½; 60 do, 144 lb, at $2.25. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—130 veals, 147 lb, at $6.25; 11 do, 173 lb, at $4; 10 do, 194 lb, at $3.50. ——HOLLIS—64 veals, 150 lb, at $6.25; 50 do, 139 lb, at $6.25; 20 do, 136 lb, at $6.12½; 102 do, 143 lb, at $6; 30 do, 127 lb, at $5.30; 2 do, 160 lb, at $5; 21 do, 141 lb, at $4.80; 49 do, 176 lb, at $4.50; 7 culls, 124 lb, at $4; 24 buttermilks, 165 lb, at $3; 112 do, 139 lb, at $2.90; 211 do, 159 lb, at $2.75; 62 do, 158 lb, at $2.50. S. JUDD & CO.—85 veals, 143 lb, at $6.50; 27 do, 143 lb, at $6.30; 32 do, 153 lb, at $6.25; 45 do, 153 lb, at $6.12½; 17 culls, 171 lb, at $4; 3 do, 166 lb, at $4; 17 do, 178 lb, at $3.75; 9 fed calves, 169 lb, at $3.50. S. SANDERS—7 veals, 143 lb, at $6.50; 12 do, 125 lb, at $6.25; 45 do, 146 lb, at $6; 59 do, 131 lb, at $5.87½; 11 do, 129 lb, at $5.75; 2 do, 235 lb, at $5.50; 12 do, 135 lb, at $5; 2 fed calves, 305 lb, at $3; 29 buttermilks, 179 lb, at $3; 27 do, 173 lb, at $3, 7 do, 140 lb, at $3. NEWTON & CO.—29 veals, 146 lb, at $6; 5 do, 186 lb, at $6; 17 do, 137 lb, at $5.50; 11 do, 136 lb, at $5.40; 4 fed calves, 190 lb, at $3.50; 1 do, 190 lb, at $3.50; 48 buttermilks, 155 lb, at $3; 1 yearling, 330 lb, at $2.25. ——DILLENBACK—98 veals, 133 lb, at $6.25; 56 do, 145 lb, at $6; 73 do, 131 lb, at $5.75; 5 do, 140 lb, at $5.25; 12 do, 143 lb, at $4; 54 buttermilks, 193 lb, at $3. ——COLLINS—8 veals, 147 lb, at $6.12½.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts for two days, 68 cars, or 1,633 head; 6 cars for slaughterers direct, 3 cars for exporters alive, and 59 cars for the market. Good to choice sheep were in demand at fully sustained prices; common and medium sold slowly and 25c lower, while lambs were dull and dragging at a decline of 25c on top grades, and 50c on common and medium do. About 6 cars of stock unsold. Inferior to choice sheep sold at $2@$4.25 100 lb; a bunch of export wethers at $4.75; culls at $1.50@$1.75; common to choice lambs at $3.50@$6; culls at $3@$3.25; dressed mutton steady for good, easier for common; general sales were at 4@7c; choice stock brought 7½@8c; dressed lambs lower at 7@11c.——SALES. NEWTON & CO.—233 Kentucky lambs, 68 lb average, at $5.90 100 lb; 198 do, 72 lb, at $5.87½; 179 do, 70 lb, at $5.50; 476 do, 67 lb, at $5.12½; 245 do, 62 lb, at $5.10; 124 do, 66 lb, at $4.50; 268 Virginia do, 66 lb, at $5.40; 106 do, 63 lb, at $4.50; 70 State do, 62 lb, at $4; 266 Western do, 58 lb, at $3.75; 9 Kentucky sheep, 136 lb, at $4; 100 do, 98 lb, at $4; 25 do, 104 lb, at $3.85; 28 do, 132 lb, at $3.75; 26 State do, 77 lb, at $4; 29 do, 89 lb, at $3.75; 6 do, 73 lb, at $4; 36 culls, 90 lb, at $1.50; 264 Western sheep, 74 lb, at $3; 2 bucks, 175 lb, at $2.50. D. McPHERSON & CO.—249 Virginia lambs, 71 lb, at $6; 274 do, 71 lb, at $5.90; 240 do, 70 lb, at $5.50; 383 do, 60 lb, at $5; 594 do, 62 lb, at $5.50; 253 do, 62 lb, at $4.85½; 200 Kentucky do, 69 lb, at $5.75; 247 do, 60 lb, at $4.90; 231 do, 64 lb, at $4.87½; 463 do, 62 lb, at $4.75; 252 do, 61 lb, at $3.75; 292 Buffalo do, 52 lb, at $3.25; 133 do, culls, 45 lb, at $3; 124 Buffalo sheep, 75 lb, at $3, less $10 on the lot, 82 Virginia do, 100 lb, at $3.75; 26 do, 107 lb, at $3.50; 55 do, 100 lb, at $3; 18 Kentucky do, 118 lb, at $3.75; 17 do, 85 lb, at $3. S. JUDD & CO.—222 Kentucky lambs, 70 lb, at $5.25; 241 do, 65 lb, at $5; 241 do, 62 lb, at $5; 240 do, 63 lb, at $5; 146 do, 69 lb, at $5; 224 do, 62 lb, at $4.75; 451 do, 63 lb, at $4.50; 179 Virginia do, 61 lb, at $5; 103 do, 63 lb, at $4.75; 28 State do, 65 lb, at $5.25; 32 do, 79 lb, at $5.75; 133 Buffalo culls, 47 lb, at $3; 123 Buffalo sheep, 77 lb, at $3.25; 320 do, 66 lb, at $1.75; 240 Ohio do, 77 lb, at $3.50; 16 Kentucky do, 105 lb, at $2.25; 66 do, 93 lb, at $5; 46 do, 83 lb, at $2; 5 State do, 96 lb, at $3. S. SANDERS—126 West Virginia lambs, 62 lb, at $5.25; 65 do, 63 lb, at $5; 100 Pennsylvania do, 65 lb, at $5; 128 do, 60 lb, at $4.75; 80 do, 65 lb, at $4.50; 54 State do, 69 lb, at $4.50; 50 Ohio sheep, 112 lb, at $3.75; 57 do, 91 lb, at $4.12½; 83 do, 87 lb, at $4; 136 do, 92 lb, at $4.10; 9 Pennsylvania do, 101 lb, at $3.75; 2 do, 16 lb, at $3; 66 do, 88 lb, at $2.75; 17 do, 88 lb, at $2.50; 21 State do, 96 lb, at $3.50; 2 do, 125 lb, at $4. M. COLLINS—153 Virginia lambs, 59 lb, at $4.75; 220 Ohio sheep, 89 lb, at $4.25; 272 do, 75 lb, at $3; 6 Virginia do, 81 lb, at $2.50; 5 State do, 122 lb, at $4. D. HARRINGTON—55 State lambs, 64 lb, at $2.50; 250 Kentucky do, 60 lb, at $4.62½; 270 Western do, 59 lb, at $4.25; 243 do, 52 lb, at $4; 110 do, 56 lb, at $3.75; 140 do, 60 lb, at $3.50; 75 State sheep, 97 lb, at $3.25; 230 Western do, 80 lb, at $3.25; 145 do, 76 lb, at $3; 217 do, 82 lb, at $2.82½; 142 do, 66 lb, at $2. HUNTER & MULLEN—101 Western lambs, 64 lb, at $5; 19 State do, 60 lb, at $4.50; 97 do, 57 lb, at $4.25; 155 Western sheep, 85 lb, at $3.25; 32 do, 102 lb, at $3.50; 9 do, 89 lb, at $3. G. DILLENBACK—56 State lambs, 58 lb, at $5; 45 State sheep, 75 lb, at $2.50. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—4 State lambs, 68 lb, at $5.50. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—23 State lambs, 60 lb, at $4.

HOGS—Receipts for two days, 50 cars, or 8,325 head, including 5 cars for the market. Demand good and prices a shade higher at $5.65@$6 100 lb. Country-dressed firm at 7¼@8½c lb.—— SALES.—S. SANDERS—45 State hogs, 150 lb average, at $5.95 100 lb; 3 rough do, 233 lb, at $4.95. S. JUDD & CO.—132 Western pigs 100 lb, at $5.80. NEWTON & CO.—11 State hogs, 168 lb, at $5.90; 107 do, 167 lb, at $5.80; 5 do, 168 lb, at $5.80; 20 do, 227 lb, at $5.75. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—79 State hogs, 2.. lb, at $5.75. HUME & MULLEN—27 State hogs, 173 lb, at $6; 172 do, 175 lb, at $5.90; 30 do, 215 lb, at $5.80.

BUFFALO, July 22.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 5,456 head; total for week thus far, 8,448 head; for same time last week, 8,100 head; consigned through, 2,728 head; to New-York, 3,260 head; on sale, 5,720 head; market opened active and 10@15c higher for good handy fat, steers and butchers' stock; export grades steady to strong; closed weak for heavy cattle; steady for other fat grades; stockers dull and lower; good to prime export steers, $5@$5.40; good 1,250 to 1,350 lb steers, $4.70@$5.25; 1,100 to 1,200 lb, $4.35@$4.70; 950 to 1,050 lb, $3.60@$4; green, 1,050 to 1,150 lb, $3.40@$3.70; fat cows, $3.25@$3.85; poor to fair, $2@$2.75; fat heifers, $3.50@$4; bulls, $2.25@$2.75; choice heavy fat, $3@$3.50; oxen, $2.25@$4; stockers and feeders, $2.25@$3.25; fresh cows and Springers steady at $18@$45 per head; veals, $3.50@$5.50; fed calves, $1.75@$2.25. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 15,360 head; total for week thus far, 20,800 head; for same time last week, 17,600 head; consigned through, 6,400 head; to New-York, 6,450 head; on sale, 14,720 head; market opened steady; closed dull, and 5@10c lower for light grades; Yorkers, $5.65@$5.70; pigs and light, $5.70@$5.75; mixed packers, $5.60@$5.65; mediums and heavy, $5.50; roughs, $4.50@$5; stags, $4@$4.35; late sales—Good Yorkers, $5.60@$5.65; dairy-fed Yorkers, $5.40; a number of loads were held over, including a number of grassers. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 21,500 head; total for week thus far, 31,250 head; for same time last week, 21,750 head; consigned through, 3,000 head; to New-York, 1,600 head; on sale, 22,000 head; market opened demoralized; closed the lowest of the season, with fully 25 loads unsold; choice lambs, $4.50@$5; fair to good, $3.25@$4.25; culls, $2@$3; mixed sheep, $2.50@$3.25; fair to good, $1.75@$2.40; culls, 50c@$1.50; no export demand; good heavy sheep; late sales—Extra lambs, $5.15@$5.25; culls, $1.50@$2.25; cull sheep, 50c@$1; best, $3 to 90 lb, wethers, $2.75@$3.25; export wethers, $3.50@$3.85.

EAST LIBERTY, July 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 150 cars, mostly common grades, which are slow and15@25c lower; prime, $5.25@$5.40; good, $4.20@$4.60; good butchers', $4@$4.20; rough fat, $2.75@$3.75; bulls, stags, and cows, $1.75@$3; fresh cows and Springers, $15@$40. Hogs—Receipts light; market opened active and 10@15c higher, but closed a little weak; sales were: prime light, $5.75@$5.80; best medium grades, $5.70@$5.75; heavy hogs, $5.60@$5.65; common, $5.40@$5.55; roughs, $4@$5. Sheep—Supply about 60 loads; market dull and lower; export, $4@$4.25; extra, $3.50@$3.80; good, $3@$3.30; fair, $1.50@$2.10; common to best lambs, $3.50@$3.75; good lambs, $2@$4.50; veal calves, $5@$5.50; heavy and thin calves, $2@$3.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500 head; market steady; Texas steers, $2.75@$4.25; native steers, $3.75@$5.60; stockers and feeders, $2.40@$3.25. Hogs—Receipts, 3,500 head; the hog market was 10c lower than Saturday; light sold at $5.30@$5.50; mixed at $4.90@$5.40; heavy, $5@$5.40. Sheep—Receipts, 1,800 head; the market was 10c lower.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Sellers of cattle took a firm stand this morning, owing to the light receipts and full prices were obtained for everything. Receipts of hogs were very heavy, country shippers being encouraged by the improvement in prices shown last week. Chicago packers held back to-day, and Eastern shippers, although buying some, did not take sufficient to sustain the market. There was an average decline of 10@15c per hundred pounds. There was a big run of sheep and, notwithstanding good buying, a decline of 10@20c took place in prices.

CATTLE—Receipts, 14,000 head; extra, 1,460 to 1,500 lb steers, $5.90@$6; choice to prime, 1,300 to 1,600 lb steers, $5.25@$5.85; good to choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lb, $4.75@$5.20; common to medium steers, 900 to 1,200 lb, $3.40@$4.70; bulls, choice to extra, $3@$3.75; bulls, poor to good, $1.75@$2.75; stockers, 300 to 700 lb, $3.15@$3.75; stockers, 600 to 900 lb, $2.25@$3.25; cows and heifers, extra, $4@$4.50; cows, fair to choice, $2.60@$3.75; cows, poor to good canners, $1.65@$2.50; veal calves, good to choice, $4.50@$5.75; veal calves, common to fair, $2@$4.25; feeding steers, $3.10@$4.75; Texas cows, bulls, and stags, $2.25@$3.25; Western range steers, $3.85@$4.70; Western range heifers, $3.35@$3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 31,000 head; heavy packing and shipping lots, $5.10@$5.40; common to choice mixed, $5.15@$5.40; choice assorted, $5.45@$5.55; light, $5.05@$5.55; pigs, $3.60@$5.

SHEEP—Receipts, 17,000 head; inferior to choice, $2@$4.40; lambs, $3@$5.50.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 22.—Cotton quiet; good middling, 7¼c; middling, 6⅝c; low middling, 6¼c; ordinary, 5 15-16c; net and gross receipts, 589 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 100,589 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 22.—Cotton quiet, but steady; middling, 6 11-16c; low middling, 6⅜c; good ordinary, 6c; net and gross receipts, 1 bale; exports, coastwise, 80 bales; stock, 4,888 bales.

GALVESTON, July 22.—Cotton steady; middling, 6 11-16c; low middling, 6¼c; good ordinary, 5⅞c; net and gross receipts, 4 bales; stock, 10,376 bales.

The Art Professor's Luck.

From The Chicago News.

Prof. G. B. Gardner of the art department of the Hillsdale College should certainly be given a course in the department of dentistry. The professor, it seems, is a yachtsman. His yacht became imperilled. A line was thrown from a three-mast schooner passing under full sail. The professor caught the line, but it cut his hands. He bethought him of the woman with the iron jaw whom he had admired in his tender youth. He seized the rops firmly between his front teeth. He now has no front teeth.

Even as the attempt of an art professor this is unsatisfactory. Considered on the artistic side, it could not possibly rate higher than 47 out of a possible 100. It can be easily understood how the professor, musing over Greece's armless goddesses and the plump Dutch madonnas of the Flemish masters, should have omitted to inform himself respecting teeth.

It is, perhaps, the defect of an artistic education that it takes so little account of molars and incisors. Neither the Venus of Milo nor the Moses of Michael Angelo gives one the least idea as to the relative strength of the teeth. The Professor could not, therefore, have known, from pursuit of his special studies that he ought to bite the rope with his back teeth, if he expected to hold on. That is why he should be given a course in dentistry. And a couple of Winter's exercise in shoveling coal into the college furnace will give his hands that gripping power and hardness of palm which they now conspicuously lack.

No Place for a Democrat.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

The Populists have no use for a Democrat, be he never so wayward. There are too many political hacks among the Populists who are hungry for office to permit of an opening for a Democrat where they have control. If the Populists should get into a position that would give them the balance of power they wouldn't use their power for the benefit of a Democrat. There are too many rusty backs among them who have been disgruntled and in opposition for years because they have not been made the beneficiaries of the rewards the party has had to distribute, who would insist upon having every place in the gift of their party. Every Democratic politician who has political association with the Populists is either on the road to his political death, or sooner or later will find himself stranded in the camp of the political enemies of his party. There are no bitterer enemies of the Democratic party than the leaders of the Populists. They have proved themselves to be such in Alabama and Tennessee. The Chairman of the mixed convention at Griffin will live to see the mistake he was led into by what is likely to be construed to be his desire to get back to Washington. As a straightout Democrat he has been honored by Democrats of Georgia, and from them alone can he reasonably hope for political preferment.

SARAH RYAN WAIVED EXAMINATION

She Was Arrested with Alleged Coiners and Was Held in $5,000 Bail—Belle Carr to be Examined in August.

Sarah Ryan, who was arrested several days ago in a raid on the headquarters at 380 East Seventy-first Street of a gang of alleged counterfeiters of silver dollars, was held by United States Commissioner Shields yesterday in $5,000 bail to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury.

Belle Carr, who was arrested about a week ago at 95 Fourth Avenue, in a raid on alleged counterfeiters, was also before the Commissioner, and her examination was set down for Aug. 5.

Sarah Ryan was alone in the Seventy-first Street house when the Secret Service agents made a raid on the place. She was living there with Michael Manning, alias Carr, the alleged head of the gang. A complete counterfeiting outfit was found in a rear room, and under the floor of the room in which the woman was found were over 100 counterfeit silver dollars. Later seven men, who were known as members of the "Horse Market Gang," were arrested, Manning being among them. Six of the men were committed to Ludlow Street Jail to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury.

Sarah Ryan's counsel, Joel Mark, waived further examination for the woman yesterday, and she was held in $5,000 bail.

John Lindle, who was arrested with the gang, but who was discharged for lack of evidence, the only thing known against him being that he had associated with the gang, was in the courtroom yesterday. It became known to the Secret Service people that Lindle and others had threatened to assault Burns, the "stool pigeon," who got the evidence, and Lindle was warned that if he repeated the offense he would again find himself under arrest, when he might not have such an easy time getting away.

Belle Carr was well dressed when she appeared in court yesterday, and was perfectly self possessed. She is said to be worth over $100,000, and to have been the brains of the gang that was making the counterfeit money. She it was who gave the alarm when the officers made the raid, and she also gave the officers one of the hardest fights they ever had until she could be taken into custody.

Joel Mark appeared for her. He stated to the Commissioner that he had been to Ludlow Street Jail to see his clients, and admission to the jail was refused him by Warden Archibald. Marks said that he telephoned to the Sheriff from the jail, and the answer came back from Sheriff Tamsen that he would not be responsible for any body, and that no one should be admitted without an order from the United States Marshal. Then, if there was any trouble it would be the Marshal's fault.

Commissioner Shields, who is usually as calm as a Summer sea, was aroused at this. He sent for the Marshal, saying:

"We might as well have this thing settled right here."

When Deputy Marshal Kennedy came in the Commissioner told him what had happened. Kennedy said that Mark had already spoken to him of the matter, and that the law distinctly stated that prisoners should have the right at all times to see their counsel or spiritual adviser, within reasonable restrictions.

"They have gone from one extreme to the other up there," said Kennedy, "and they will have to hold the law on the matter if there is any further trouble."

Mr. Mark asked for an adjournment until Frank Carr, her alleged husband, can be examined. He is now in Bellevue Hospital, having broken both of his legs in trying to escape arrest. Her examination was then set down for Monday, Aug. 5.

J. J. SWICK'S FINANCIAL TROUBLES

The Pianomaker Asks to Have a Judgment for $8,315 Vacated.

Argument was heard by Justice O'Brien in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, upon a motion made by K. Henry Rosenberg, representing John J. Swick, the manager of the Swick Piano Company of 203 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, to vacate and set aside a judgment for $8,315, which was taken against him in June, 1894, upon the ground that it was due to negligence on the part of his lawyer, and that he had a good defense to the action, which was brought in the name of Louis Haas, a creditor, in behalf of himself and other creditors.

Swick has had his hands full of litigation during the last few years. He and George W. Wieser were formerly in the piano business at Paterson, N. J., under the name of Herlich & Co. The place was burned out in 1889. Haas was one of the creditors of that concern. Swick assigned a policy of insurance to Haas for $1,500 and another for $1,200 to Davenport & Treacy, also creditors of the concern, claiming that it was in full settlement of their claims, but nothing has ever been recovered on the policies. Haas subsequently bought up the claims of a number of creditors of Swick, aggregating $4,883, and sued to recover on them. He obtained an attachment against Swick's property, and levied upon $3,150 of stockers, 600 to 900 lb, $2,225@$3.25; cows and heifers, extra, $4@$4.50; cows, fair to choice, $2.60@$3.75; cows, poor to good canners, $1.65@$2.50; veal calves, good to choice, $4.50@$5.75; veal calves, common to fair, $2@$4.25; feeding steers, $3.10@$4.75; Texas cows, bulls, and stags, $2.25@$3.25; Western range steers, $3.85@$4.70; Western range heifers, $3.35@$3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 31,000 head; heavy packing and shipping lots, $5.10@$5.40; common to choice mixed, $5.15@$5.40; choice assorted, $5.45@$5.55; light, $5.05@$5.55; pigs, $3.60@$5.

SHEEP—Receipts, 17,000 head; inferior to choice, $2@$4.40; lambs, $3@$5.50.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 22.—Cotton quiet; good middling, 7¼c; middling, 6⅝c; low middling, 6¼c; ordinary, 5 15-16c; net and gross receipts, 589 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 100,589 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 22.—Cotton quiet, but steady; middling, 6 11-16c; low middling, 6⅜c; good ordinary, 6c; net and gross receipts, 1 bale; exports, coastwise, 80 bales; stock, 4,888 bales.

GALVESTON, July 22.—Cotton steady; middling, 6 11-16c; low middling, 6¼c; good ordinary, 5⅞c; net and gross receipts, 4 bales; stock, 10,376 bales.

The Art Professor's Luck.

From The Chicago News.

Prof. G. B. Gardner of the art department of the Hillsdale College should certainly be given a course in the department of dentistry. The professor, it seems, is a yachtsman. His yacht became imperilled. A line was thrown from a three-mast schooner passing under full sail. The professor caught the line, but it cut his hands. He bethought him of the woman with the iron jaw whom he had admired in his tender youth. He seized the rops firmly between his front teeth. He now has no front teeth.

Even as the attempt of an art professor this is unsatisfactory. Considered on the artistic side, it could not possibly rate higher than 47 out of a possible 100. It can be easily understood how the professor, musing over Greece's armless goddesses and the plump Dutch madonnas of the Flemish masters, should have omitted to inform himself respecting teeth.

It is, perhaps, the defect of an artistic education that it takes so little account of molars and incisors. Neither the Venus of Milo nor the Moses of Michael Angelo gives one the least idea as to the relative strength of the teeth. The Professor could not, therefore, have known, from pursuit of his special studies that he ought to bite the rope with his back teeth, if he expected to hold on. That is why he should be given a course in dentistry. And a couple of Winter's exercise in shoveling coal into the college furnace will give his hands that gripping power and hardness of palm which they now conspicuously lack.

No Place for a Democrat.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

The Populists have no use for a Democrat, be he never so wayward. There are too many political hacks among the Populists who are hungry for office to permit of an opening for a Democrat where they have control. If the Populists should get into a position that would give them the balance of power they wouldn't use their power for the benefit of a Democrat. There are too many rusty backs among them who have been disgruntled and in opposition for years because they have not been made the beneficiaries of the rewards the party has had to distribute, who would insist upon having every place in the gift of their party. Every Democratic politician who has political association with the Populists is either on the road to his political death, or sooner or later will find himself stranded in the camp of the political enemies of his party. There are no bitterer enemies of the Democratic party than the leaders of the Populists. They have proved themselves to be such in Alabama and Tennessee. The Chairman of the mixed convention at Griffin will live to see the mistake he was led into by what is likely to be construed to be his desire to get back to Washington. As a straightout Democrat he has been honored by Democrats of Georgia, and from them alone can he reasonably hope for political preferment.

Both Sides Asked for a Receiver.

James R. Marvin, counsel for William C. Demorest, made an application yesterday to Judge Bookstaver in the Court of Common Pleas for the appointment of a receiver in